सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़–2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2-2405

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 05

A

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. स्वतंत्रता की पूर्व संध्या पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता थी?

1. उच्च निरक्षरता दर
2. कम जनसंख्या घनत्व
3. तृतीयक क्षेत्र का प्रभुत्व
4. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की प्रचुरता

उपर्युक्त में से कितने विवरण सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

2. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
औपनिवेशिक शासन के अंतर्गत, रेलवे, पत्तन और डाक एवं तार जैसे बुनियादी ढाँचों का विकास हुआ।

कथन-II:
इस विकास के पीछे का उद्देश्य लोगों को बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान कराना था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था की मूलभूत विशेषताओं का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) आर्थिक गतिविधियों में न्यूनतम सरकारी हस्तक्षेप
(b) उत्पादन के साधनों का निजी स्वामित्व
(c) आय एवं संपत्ति समानता
(d) केंद्रीय नियोजन और संसाधनों का नियंत्रण

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास का निर्धारक माना जाता है?

(a) उपभोक्ता खर्च में मध्यम अवधि की वृद्धि
(b) सहायिकी पर सरकारी व्यय
(c) मानव पूंजी में निवेश
(d) राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन के कारण मांग में वृद्धि

5. मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. व्यवसायों के निजी और सार्वजनिक स्वामित्व के संयोजन वाली अर्थव्यवस्था।
2. एक ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था जहाँ सभी आर्थिक निर्णय सरकार द्वारा किये जाते हैं।
3. एक ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था जो पूरी तरह से आयात प्रतिस्थापन पर निर्भर होती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

6. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उच्च मुद्रास्फीति दर
2. उच्च बेरोज़गारी दर
3. निम्न निर्धनता दर
4. निम्न साक्षरता दर

उपर्युक्त में से कितने किसी देश में आर्थिक विकास के प्रमुख संकेतक माने जाते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

7. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारतीय नियोजन के लक्ष्यों के संबंध में बुनियादी विचार प्रस्तुत किये गए।
2. पी.सी. महालनोबिस को भारतीय नियोजन का वास्तुकार माना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

8. स्वतंत्र भारत में भू-सुधारों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) इसमें व्यावसायिक उद्देश्यों के लिये कृषि भूमि का निजीकरण करने की परिकल्पना की गई थी।
(b) इसका उद्देश्य कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के लिये बड़ी भूमि जोत को प्रोत्साहित करना था।
(c) इसने अधिकतम सीमा में कोई छूट नहीं दी।
(d) इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भूमिहीन और हाशिये पर रहने वाले किसानों को भूमि का पुनर्वितरण करना था।

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1. Which of the following was a characteristic feature of the Indian economy on the eve of Independence?

1. High illiteracy rate
2. Low population density
3. Dominance of the tertiary sector
4. Abundance of natural resources

How many of the above particulars are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

2. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
Under colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports and telegraphs developed.
Statement-II:
The motive behind this development was to provide basic amenities to the people.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

3. Which of the following best describes the fundamental characteristics of a socialist economy?

(a) Minimal government intervention in economic activities
(b) Private ownership of the means of production
(c) Income and wealth equality
(d) Central planning and control of resources

4. Which of the following factors is considered a determinant of long-term economic growth in an economy?

(a) Medium-term increase in consumer spending
(b) Government expenditure on subsidies
(c) Investment in human capital
(d) Increase in demand due to fiscal stimulus

5. With reference to mixed economy consider the following statements:

1. An economy with a combination of private and public ownership of businesses.
2. An economy where all economic decisions are made by the government.
3. An economy that solely relies on import substitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

6. Consider the following:

1. High inflation rate
2. High unemployment rate
3. Low poverty rate
4. Low literacy rate

How many of the above are considered as a key indicator of economic development in a country?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The second five-year plan laid down the basic ideas regarding goals of Indian planning.
2. P.C. Mahalanobis is regarded as the architect of Indian planning.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

8. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) It envisages privatizing agricultural land for commercial purposes.
(b) It aimed at encouraging large landholdings for increased agricultural productivity.
(c) It permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limit.
(d) The major aim was redistributing land to landless and marginalized farmers.

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9. हरित क्रांति के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हरित क्रांति प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार ने भारत को खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया।
2. उच्च उपज वाले किस्म (HYV) के बीजों का उपयोग पंजाब और आंध्र प्रदेश जैसे अधिक समृद्ध राज्यों तक ही सीमित था।
3. इसने छोटे और बड़े किसानों के बीच असमानताओं को बढ़ाया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

10. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाह्य ऋण की अधिकता
2. अपर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार
3. असंवहनीय मुद्रास्फीतिकारी दबाव

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कारकों ने वर्ष 1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों में योगदान दिया?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

11. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

वैश्विक अनुमान के अनुसार भारत 2023 और 2024 में विश्व की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था होगी।

कथन-II:

भारत महामारी के बाद खुदरा क्षेत्र में तेज़ी का अनुभव कर रहा है और हाल ही में बैंकों के तुलन-पत्र में सुधार से भी नए निवेश आकर्षित हो रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

12. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) परिषद के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री परिषद का उपाध्यक्ष होता है।
3. परिषद में निर्णय उपस्थित एवं मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों के 75% भारित मतों के बहुमत से किये जाते हैं।
4. परिषद GST में शामिल किये जाने वाले करों के लिये सिफारिशें करती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

13. भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (SEBI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संस्थाओं या व्यक्तियों को प्रतिभूतियों के क्रय, विक्रय या विनिमय करने से रोक सकता है।
2. यह भारत में कंपनियों के निगमन, प्रबंधन और प्रशासन को नियंत्रित करता है।
3. यह स्टॉक बाज़ारों को पूरी तरह या चुनिंदा तरीके से कारोबार बंद करने का निर्देश दे सकता है।
4. प्रतिभूतियों के साथ-साथ, यह भारत में पण्य बाज़ार से भी सरोकार रखता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कार्य सेबी (SEBI) के विशेषाधिकार हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

14. चालू खाता घाटा (CAD) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. शेयर बाज़ार
2. अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश
3. विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार
4. मुद्रा का मूल्य
5. राजकोषीय घाटा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने CAD से प्रभावित हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

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9. With reference to the Green Revolution, consider the following statements:

1. The spread of green revolution technology enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.
2. The use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds was restricted to the more affluent states such as Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.
3. It increased the disparities between small and big farmers.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

10. Consider the following:

1. Overshooting external debt
2. Inadequate foreign exchange reserve
3. Unsustainable inflationary pressures

How many of the above factors contributed to the economic reforms of 1991?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

11. Consider the following statements:
Statement-I:
India will be the world's fastest growing economy in 2023 and 2024 according to global estimates.
Statement-II:
India is experiencing a post-pandemic retail boom and recent bank balance-sheet repairs are also luring new investment.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

12. Consider the following statements with reference to Goods and Service Tax (GST) Council:

1. It is statutory body established under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
2. The Union Finance Minister is the vice-chairperson of the Council.
3. Decisions are taken by a majority of 75% of the weighted votes of members present & voting in the Council.
4. The Council makes recommendations for taxes to be subsumed in GST.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

13. With reference to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), consider the following:

1. It can prohibit entities or persons from buying, selling or dealing in securities.
2. It regulates the incorporation, management, and governance of companies in India.
3. It can direct stock exchanges to stop trading, totally or selectively.
4. Along with securities, it deals with commodity exchange in India.

How many of the above functions are prerogatives of SEBI?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

14. Consider the following with reference to Current Account Deficits (CAD):

1. stock markets
2. investment in the economy
3. foreign exchange reserves
4. the value of currency
5. fiscal deficits

How many of the above are affected by CAD?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only Four *(d)* All five

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15. मत्स्यपालन क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत विश्व का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा मत्स्य उत्पादक देश है।
2. सागर परिक्रमा कार्यक्रम समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के साथ सतत् संतुलन एवं सुरक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए उत्तरदायी मत्स्यन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से आरंभ किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन अक्सर जन-समाचारों में रहने वाले पद 'वि-डॉलरीकरण' का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) इसका तात्पर्य घरेलू अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर अमेरिकी डॉलर के प्रभाव को कम करना है।
(b) डॉलर में वस्तु और सेवा व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध लगाना।
(c) विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार का डॉलर के रूप में संग्रहण पर पूर्णत: अंकुश लगाना।
(d) IMF के विशेष आहरण अधिकार (SDR) की सूची से अमेरिकी डॉलर को हटाना।

17. विशेष आहरण अधिकार (SDR) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. SDR की गणना अमेरिकी डॉलर, यूरो, जापानी येन, चीनी युआन, ब्रिटिश पाउंड और रूसी रूबल सहित भारित मुद्राओं से की जाती है।
2. SDR प्रत्येक सदस्य देश की कोटा राशि के आधार पर आवंटित किये जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

18. 'गिग वर्कर्स' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता 2020, गिग वर्कर्स को एक नई व्यावसायिक श्रेणी के रूप में परिभाषित करती है।
2. ये श्रमिक नई पेंशन योजना के तहत पंजीकरण के लिये पात्र नहीं हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

19. तटीय जलकृषि प्राधिकरण के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य पूरे भारत में जलीय कृषि प्रथाओं को बढ़ाने से संबंधित गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित और प्रबंधित करना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

20. बिज़नेस एनवायरनमेंट रैंकिंग जारी की जाती है

(a) विश्व आर्थिक मंच द्वारा
(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा
(c) इकोनोमिस्ट इंटेलीजेंस यूनिट द्वारा
(d) व्यापार और विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन द्वारा

21. लेड के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एक बार रक्तप्रवाह में प्रवेश करने के बाद यह सीधे मस्तिष्क में चला जाता है, विशेषकर बच्चों में।
2. यह गर्भावस्था के दौरान भ्रूण में स्थानांतरित हो सकता है, जिससे जन्म के समय वजन कम हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

22. रोडोडेंड्रन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिये सूचक प्रजाति माना जाता है।
2. यह पश्चिम बंगाल का राज्यकीय पुष्प है।
3. यह सदाबहार या पर्णपाती झाड़ियाँ हैं, जिनके पत्ते सख्त होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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15. Consider the following statement with reference to fishery sector:

1. India is the third largest fish producing country in the world.
2. Sagar Parikrama program is launched to promote responsible fisheries with a focus on sustainable balance, and protection of marine ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

16. Which of the following best describes the term often in news 'De-dollarization'?

(a) Refers to reducing the influence that the U.S. dollar has on domestic economies.
(b) Banning merchandise and service trade in dollars.
(c) Stop keeping foreign currency reserves in dollars completely.
(d) Removing the US dollar from the basket of Special Drawing Right (SDR) of IMF.

17. Consider the following statements with reference to Special Drawing Rights (SDR):

1. SDR is calculated from a weighted basket of currencies, including the U.S. dollar, the euro, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan, British pound, and Russian Ruble.
2. SDRs are allocated based on the quota amounts of each member country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

18. Consider the following statements with reference to 'gig workers':

1. The Code on Social Security, 2020, defines gig workers as a new occupational category.
2. These workers are not eligible to register under the New Pension scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

19. Consider the following statements with reference to Coastal Aquaculture Authority:

1. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. It aims to control and manage the activities related to raising aquaculture practices in whole India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

20. Business Environment Ranking is released by

(a) World Economic Forum
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) Economist Intelligence Unit
(d) United Nation Conference on Trade and Development

21. With reference to adverse health impact of Lead, consider the following:

1. Once entering the bloodstream, it goes directly into the brain, particularly in children.
2. It can be transferred to the foetus during pregnancy, leading to low birth weight.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

22. With reference to Rhododendron, consider the following:

1. It is considered as an indicator species for climate change.
2. It is the state flower of West Bengal.
3. They are evergreen or deciduous shrubs with leathery leaves.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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23. कृत्रिम तंत्रिका नेटवर्क (ANN) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ANN एक अभिकलनात्मक मॉडल है जो मानव मस्तिष्क में उपस्थित तंत्रिका कोशिकाओं के समान कार्य करता है।
2. ANN को मुख्य रूप से क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग तकनीक का उपयोग करके कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

24. विशेष विवाह अधिनियम 1954 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिनियम की प्रयोज्यता मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों को छोड़कर सभी धर्मों के लोगों पर लागू होती है।
2. यह किसी भी व्यक्ति को विवाह की तिथि से 30 दिनों की समाप्ति से पूर्व विवाह पर आपत्ति जताने की अनुमति देती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

25. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखरेख अधिनियम 2017 के रूप में, प्रत्येक प्रभावित व्यक्ति को सरकारी संस्थानों से मानसिक स्वास्थ देखरेख एवं उपचार तक पहुँच प्राप्त है।
2. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहायता 'किरण' टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की एक पहल है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

26. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आरक्षित नकदी निधि अनुपात (CRR) वह जमा राशि है जिसे बैंकों को निर्दिष्ट तरल परिसंपत्ति के रूप में रखना चाहिये।
2. सांविधिक चलनिधि अनुपात (SLR) निर्दिष्ट करता है कि एक बैंक को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के पास कितनी तरल परिसंपत्ति रखनी चाहिये।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

27. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में राज्यों को अधिकतम दो राजधानियाँ रखने की अनुमति है।
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तराखंड की दो राजधानी हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

28. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक विशिष्ट विशेषता है जो 'पूंजीगत वस्तुओं' को 'मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं' से अलग करती है?

(a) पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का उपयोग मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में किया जाता है, जबकि मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं का उपयोग उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में किया जाता है।
(b) मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं की तुलना में पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का जीवनकाल कम होता है।
(c) पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का उपयोग विशेष रूप से भारी उद्योगों में किया जाता है, जबकि मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं का उपयोग हल्के उद्योगों में किया जाता है।
(d) पूंजीगत वस्तुएँ मूर्त वस्तुएँ हैं, जबकि मध्यवर्ती वस्तुएँ अमूर्त सेवाएँ हैं।

29. मुद्रा के कार्यों के संदर्भ में, कौन-सा कार्य 'आवश्यकताओं के दोहरे संयोग' की समस्या को सबसे प्रभावी ढंग से कम करने में मदद करता है?

(a) विनिमय का माध्यम
(b) लेखा की इकाई
(c) विलंबित भुगतान के लिये मानक
(d) मूल्य का माप

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23. With reference to Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), consider the following:

1. ANN is a computational model that mimics the way nerve cells work in the human brain.
2. ANN are majorly implemented using quantum computing technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

24. With reference to Special Marriage Act 1954, consider the following:

1. The applicability of the act extends to the people of all faiths except Muslims and Christians.
2. It allows any person to object to the marriage before the expiration of 30 days from the date of publication of marriage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

25. Consider the following:

1. As part of the Mental Health Care Act 2017, every affected person has access to mental healthcare and treatment from government institutions.
2. Mental health support 'Kiran' the toll-free helpline is an initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

26. Consider the following:

1. Cash Reserve Ratio is the deposit that banks must keep in the form of specified liquid assets.
2. Statutory Liquidity Ratio specified the amount of liquid assets a bank must keep with the Reserve Bank of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

27. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, states are allowed to have a maximum of two capital cities.
2. Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttarakhand have two capital cities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which of the following is a distinguishing characteristic that sets 'capital goods' apart from 'intermediate goods'?

(a) Capital goods are used in the production of intermediate goods, while intermediate goods are used in the production of consumer goods.
(b) Capital goods have a shorter lifespan compared to intermediate goods.
(c) Capital goods are used exclusively in heavy industries, while intermediate goods are used in light industries.
(d) Capital goods are tangible items, while intermediate goods are intangible services.

29. In the context of the functions of money, which function helps in reducing the 'double coincidence of wants' problem most effectively?

(a) Medium of Exchange
(b) Unit of Account
(c) Standard of Deferred Payment
(d) Measure of Value

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30. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. करेंसी नोटों और सिक्कों को कागज़ी मुद्रा कहा जाता है क्योंकि उनका आंतरिक मूल्य होता है।
2. चेक और मांग जमा विधिमान्य मुद्रा हैं क्योंकि इन्हें देश के किसी भी नागरिक द्वारा किसी भी लेन-देन के निपटान के लिये अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।
3. करेंसी नोट विधिमान्य मुद्रा हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

31. RBI के कार्यों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

1. यह ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों की कार्यप्रणाली पर निगरानी रखता है।
2. यह नकदी शेष बनाए रखने में बैंकों पर निगरानी रखता है।
3. इसका उद्देश्य विकास के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूल्य स्थिरता बनाए रखना है।
4. यह केंद्र सरकार की ओर से करेंसी नोट जारी करता है।

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2, 3 और 4
(c) केवल 1, 3 और 4 *(d)* 1, 2, 3 और 4

32. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एशिया का पहला निर्यात प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र (EPZ) वर्ष 1965 में कांडला में स्थापित किया गया था।
2. विशेष आर्थिक जोन अधिनियम वर्ष 2005 में अधिनियमित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

33. कंज्यूमर्स इंटरनेशनल (CI) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह विश्व भर के उपभोक्ता समूहों के लिये सदस्यता संगठन है।
2. इसका मुख्यालय पेरिस में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

34. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. डार्क मैटर आकाशगंगाओं को एक साथ आकर्षित (Attracts) और धारण (Holds) करता है, जबकि डार्क एनर्जी हमारे ब्रह्मांड को विकर्षित करती है और उसके विस्तार का कारण बनती है।
2. प्रकृति के चार मूलभूत बल गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल, दुर्बल परमाणु बल, विद्युत चुंबकीय बल और प्रबल परमाणु बल हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

35. एगमार्क (AGMARK) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सभी कृषि उपजों के लिये एगमार्क का प्रमाणन चिह्न अनिवार्य है।
2. एगमार्क प्रमाणन तैयार करते समय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम के मौजूदा मानकों पर विचार किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

36. कीमत लोच के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मांग की कीमत लोच, किसी वस्तु की मांग में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन को उस वस्तु की कीमत में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन से भाग देने पर प्राप्त भागफल को किसी वस्तु के लिये मांग की कीमत लोच के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।
2. आपूर्ति की कीमत लोच, किसी वस्तु के बाज़ार कीमत में एक प्रतिशत परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप उस वस्तु के मांग की मात्रा में होने वाला प्रतिशत परिवर्तन है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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30. Consider the following statements:

1. Currency notes and coins are called fiat money because they have an intrinsic value.
2. Cheques and demand deposits are legal tenders because they cannot be refused by any citizen of the country for settlement of any transaction.
3. Currency notes are legal tenders.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

31. With reference to the functions of RBI, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It supervises the functioning of formal source of loans.
2. It monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance.
3. Its objective is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
4. It issues currency notes on behalf of central government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only *(d)* 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. Consider the following statements:

1. Asia's first Export Processing Zones (EPZ) was established in 1965 at Kandla.
2. The Special Economic Zones Act was passed in 2005.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

33. Consider the following statements with reference to the Consumers International (CI):

1. It is the membership organization for consumer groups around the world.
2. It is headquartered in Paris.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

34. Consider the following statements:

1. While dark matter attracts and holds galaxies together, dark energy repels and causes the expansion of the universe.
2. The four fundamental forces of nature are Gravitational force, Weak Nuclear force, Electromagnetic force and Strong Nuclear force.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

35. Consider the following statements with reference to AGMARK:

1. The certification mark of AGMARK is mandatory for all agricultural produce.
2. The existing standards of The Food Safety and Standards Act are considered while framing AGMARK certification.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

36. With reference to price elasticity, consider the following statements:

1. Price elasticity of demand is defined as the percentage change in demand for the good divided by the percentage change in its price.
2. Price elasticity of supply is the percentage change in quantity supplied due to a one percent change in the market price of the good.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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37. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

श्रमिकों के प्रकार		*परिभाषा*
1. स्वनियोजित	:	वे श्रमिक जो अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिये किसी उद्यम के स्वामी और संचालक होते हैं
2. नियमित वेतन भोगी	:	वे श्रमिक जो किसी के लिये काम करते हैं, उनकी पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान नियमित आधार पर किया जाता है
3. अनियत श्रमिक	:	ऐसे श्रमिक अन्य लोगों के खेतों में अनियत रूप से कार्य करते हैं और उसके बदले में पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त करते है

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

38. 'ग्लोबल बर्डन ऑफ डिजीज' (GBD) निम्नलिखित में से किसको उचित रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संक्रामक रोगों की समग्र व्यापकता।

(b) विभिन्न बीमारियों के उपचार के लिये स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से संबंधित आर्थिक लागत।

(c) किसी विशिष्ट बीमारी के कारण समय से पहले मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या तथा उस बीमारी के कारण असमर्थता की स्थिति में बिताए गए वर्ष।

(d) स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का वैश्विक वितरण तथा वंचित आबादी तक उनकी पहुँच।

39. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाज़ारों का नियमन
2. भौतिक आधारिक संरचना
3. नीति उपकरण
4. सहकारी विपणन

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कृषि बाज़ार व्यवस्था में सुधार कर सकते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

40. स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक लघु ऋण कार्यक्रम पर आधारित है।
2. यदि किसी सदस्य को ऋण की आवश्यकता हो तो संपार्श्विक ऋण की आवश्यकता भी होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

41. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

भारत में कृषक समुदाय मिश्रित फसल-पशुधन कृषि प्रणाली का उपयोग करते हैं।

कथन-II:

विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता आजीविका के लिये विशेष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर रहने के ज़ोखिम से उत्पन्न होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।

(d) कथन-I सही नहीं है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

42. श्रमिक-जनसंख्या अनुपात (WPR) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह देश में बेरोज़गारी की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिये उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक संकेतक है।
2. यदि अनुपात उच्च है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि उच्च बेरोज़गारी है।
3. यदि अनुपात न्यूनतम है, इसका अर्थ है कि बेरोज़गारी कम है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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37. Consider the following pairs:

	Types of workers		*Definition*
1.	Self-employed	:	Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood
2.	Regular salaried	:	Worker who work for someone and wages are paid on a regular basis
3.	Casual Wage Labourers	:	Worker who is casually engaged and in return, get a remuneration for the work done

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

38. 'Global Burden of Disease' (GBD) best refers to which one of the following?

(a) The overall prevalence of infectious diseases in different regions of the world.

(b) The economic costs associated with healthcare services for treating various diseases.

(c) The number of people dying prematurely due to a specific disease and the years spent in a state of disability caused by that disease.

(d) The global distribution of healthcare facilities and their accessibility to underserved populations.

39. Consider the following particulars:

1. Regulation of markets
2. Physical infrastructure
3. Policy instruments
4. Cooperative marketing

How many of the above can improve the agricultural market system?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All Four

40. With reference to Self Help Group (SHG), consider the following:

1. It is based on micro-credit programme.
2. Collateral is required, if a member needs credit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

41. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

In India, the farming community uses the mixed crop-livestock farming system.

Statement-II:

The need for diversification arises from the risk involved in depending exclusively on farming for livelihood.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

42. With reference to Worker-Population Ratio (WPR), consider the following:

1. It is an indicator used to assess unemployment situation in the country.
2. If the ratio is high, it means there is high unemployment.
3. It the ratio is low, it means there is low unemployment.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

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43. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सूचना प्राप्त करने का अधिकार
2. सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार
3. निवारण प्राप्त करने का अधिकार
4. आश्वस्त होने का अधिकार
5. आपातकालीन चिकित्सा सहायता का अधिकार

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त में से कितने अधिकार प्रदान किये गए हैं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार
(d) सभी पाँच

44. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आयात प्रतिस्थापन
2. कोटा लागू करना
3. सस्ते आयातित उत्पाद
4. उच्च गुणवत्ता का सामान

उपर्युक्त में से कितने अंतर्मुखी व्यापार रणनीति को दर्शाते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

45. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

मनरेगा के माध्यम से सरकार ने वर्ष में 100 दिन के रोज़गार की गारंटी प्रदान की है।

कथन-II:

यह काम करने के अधिकार को लागू करने वाले कानून का परिणाम है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है
(d) कथन-I सही नहीं है किंतु कथन-II सही है

46. 'आवश्यकताओं का उभय/दोहरा संयोग' निम्नलिखित में से किसको उचित रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) यह वह स्थिति है जिसमें दो पक्षों की रुचि और प्राथमिकताएँ समान होती हैं, जिससे व्यापार पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद हो जाता है।
(b) यह वह स्थिति है जिसमें वस्तु विनिमय में दोनों पक्ष एक-दूसरे की वस्तुओं को एक साथ बेचने तथा खरीदने के लिये सहमत होते हैं।
(c) मुद्रा प्रणाली में सुविधा के लिये कागज़ तथा सिक्के दोनों मूल्यवर्ग का होना आवश्यक है।
(d) यह वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली में निष्पक्ष और न्यायसंगत विनिमय की अवधारणा है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि दोनों पक्षों को समान मूल्य प्राप्त हों।

47. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों (MNC) द्वारा विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में निवेश का सबसे सरल उपाय है

(a) स्थानीय व्यवसायों के साथ संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करना।
(b) संपूर्ण रूप से स्थानीय कंपनियों का अधिग्रहण और उपार्जन करना।
(c) परोपकारी गतिविधियों तथा कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व में संलग्न रहना।
(d) ज़ोखिम कम करने के लिये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश से बचना।

48. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कार्यनीतिक विनिवेश से अभिप्राय सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में अधिकांश सरकारी भागीदारी का विक्रय करना है।
2. विनिवेश प्रक्रिया, उद्योग संवर्द्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (DPIIT) द्वारा संचालित की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न ही 1 और न ही 2

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43. Consider the following particulars:

1. Right to be informed
2. Right to be protected
3. Right to seek redressal
4. Right to be assured
5. Right to emergency medical aid

How many of the above-mentioned rights are provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

44. Consider the following particulars:

1. Import substitution
2. Imposing quotas
3. Cheap imported products
4. High quality goods

How many of the above depicts the inward-looking trade strategy?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

45. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
MGNREGA guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
Statement-II:
It is the outcome of the law implementing right to work.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

46. "Double coincidence of wants" best refers to which of the following?

(a) It is the condition where two parties have similar tastes and preferences, making a trade mutually beneficial.
(b) It is the situation where both parties in a barter exchange agree to sell and buy each other's commodities simultaneously.
(c) It is the requirement for a currency system to have both paper and coin denominations for convenience.
(d) It is the concept of fair and equitable exchange in a barter system, ensuring that both parties receive equal value.

47. The most common route for investments by Multinationa Companies (MNCs) in countries around the world is to

(a) Establish joint ventures with local businesses.
(b) Completely acquire and take over local companies.
(c) Engage in philanthropic activities and corporate social responsibility.
(d) Avoid international investments to minimize risks.

48. Consider the following statements:

1. Strategic disinvestment is the sale of majority government stake in public sector enterprises.
2. The disinvestment process is conducted by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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49. "विशेष रसायन, जैवीय, सामग्री, उपकरण और प्रौद्योगिकी" (Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies– SCOMET) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. SCOMET सूची का अनुरक्षण विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (DGFT) द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य इस सूची को सभी बहुपक्षीय निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं एवं अभिसमय की सूची के साथ श्रेणीबद्ध करना है।
2. SCOMET वस्तुएँ द्वैत उपयोग वाली वस्तुएँ हैं जिनका प्रयोग नागरिक अनुप्रयोगों सहित व्यापक स्तर पर हानि पहुँचाने के उद्देश्य से अस्त्र के रूप में भी किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

50. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
भारत में 80% से अधिक लघु एवं सीमांत किसान (जिनके पास 2 हेक्टेयर से कम भूमि है) 50% से कम कृषि भूमि पर कृषि करते हैं।

कथन-II:
भारत में अधिकांश किसान निर्वाह कृषि करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या करता है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है
(d) कथन-I सही नहीं है किंतु कथन-II सही है

51. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
वर्ष 1991 के आर्थिक सुधार कृषि क्षेत्र को लाभ नहीं पहुँचा सके।

कथन-II:
कृषि बुनियादी ढाँचा क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक निवेश में कमी आई है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

52. किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से किसे उसकी मानव पूंजी का हिस्सा माना जाएगा?

(a) कार्यशील आयु वर्ग में जनसंख्या का आकार।
(b) मानव संसाधन का ज्ञान, कौशल और क्षमताएँ।
(c) किसी समाज में आपसी विश्वास और सद्भाव का स्तर।
(d) जनसंख्या के पास मौजूद मूर्त संपत्ति।

53. ग्रामीण विकास के उद्देश्यों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्देश्य निर्धनता उन्मूलन और जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाना है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य कृषि उत्पादकता और सतत् कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ाना है।
3. यह आर्थिक विकास के लिये ग्रामीण से शहरी प्रवास को प्रोत्साहित करता है।
4. इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढाँचे और सेवाओं तक पहुँच प्रदान करना है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

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49. Consider the following statements with reference to "Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET)":

1. The SCOMET list is maintained by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to align with the lists of the all the multilateral export control regimes and conventions.
2. The SCOMET items are the dual-use items having the potential for both civilian applications as well as weapons of mass destruction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

50. Consider the following statements:
Statement-I:
In India more than 80% of small and marginal farmer (having land less than 2 hectares) cultivate less than 50% of the agricultural land.
Statement-II:
In India majority of farmers practice subsistence farming.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

51. Consider the following statements:
Statement-I:
1991 economic reforms have not been able to benefit agricultural sector.
Statement-II:
Public investment in the agricultural infrastructure sector has fallen.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

52. In the context of any economy, which one of the following would be considered as part of its human capital?

(a) The size of population in the working age group.
(b) The knowledge, skills, and abilities of the human resource.
(c) The level of mutual trust and harmony in a society.
(d) The tangible wealth possessed by the population.

53. With respect to the objectives of rural development, consider the following statements:

1. It aims at alleviating poverty and improving living standards.
2. It intends at enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainable farming practices.
3. It encourages rural-to-urban migration for economic growth.
4. It aims at providing access to basic infrastructure and services in rural areas.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

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54. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

जैविक खेती संवहनीयता को बढ़ावा देती है, मृदा गुणवत्ता और जैव विविधता की रक्षा करती है।

कथन-II:

जैविक खेती खरपतवार नियंत्रण के प्राकृतिक तरीकों जैसे मल्चिंग को प्रोत्साहित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

55. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्ष 1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद भारत के सेवा क्षेत्र में रोज़गार के अवसर देखे जा रहे हैं।
2. औपचारिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ का उपयोग करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

56. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सामाजिक बुनियादी ढाँचा उत्पादन के कारकों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाकर आर्थिक गतिविधियों को प्रभावित करता है।
2. भौतिक अवसंरचना जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करके आर्थिक गतिविधियों को प्रभावित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

57. मौलिक रिपोर्ट- हमारा साझा भविष्य (Our Common Future) संबद्ध है

(a) जैव-विविधता संरक्षण

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन

(c) समुत्थानशील विकास

(d) सतत् विकास

58. चीन और भारत के तुलनात्मक विकास अनुभव के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चीन ने कृषि से विनिर्माण और फिर सेवाओं की ओर क्रमिक परिवर्तन के पारंपरिक विकास प्रारूप का पालन किया है।
2. चीन ने अपनी पहल पर संरचनात्मक सुधार किये जबकि उन्हें भारत में इन्हें लागू किया गया।
3. चीन के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ने उच्च विकास दर को बनाए रखा है जबकि भारत में ऐसा नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

59. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA) 1951 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह चुनाव के संचालन को विनियमित करता है।
2. यह एक उम्मीदवार को कम से कम दो निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से चुनाव लड़ने की अनुमति देता है।
3. इसके तहत उम्मीदवार की शैक्षणिक योग्यता के बारे में गलत जानकारी देना एक भ्रष्ट आचरण है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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54. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Organic farming promotes sustainability, protects soil quality and biodiversity.

Statement-II:

Organic farming encourages natural methods of weed control such as mulching.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

55. Consider the following statements:

1. Post 1991 economic reforms India has been witnessing employment opportunities in the service sector.
2. Employees working in the formal sector enjoy social security benefits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

56. Consider the following statements:

1. Social infrastructure influences economic activities by increasing the productivity of the factors of production.
2. Physical infrastructure influences economic activities by improving the quality of life.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

57. The seminal report – Our Common Future is associated with

(a) Biodiversity Conservation

(b) Climate Change

(c) Resilient Growth

(d) Sustainable Development

58. With reference to comparative development experience of China and India consider the following statements:

1. China has followed the classical development pattern of gradual shift from agriculture to manufacturing and then to services.
2. China introduced structural reforms on its own initiative while they were forced upon India.
3. China's industrial sector has maintained a high growth rate while it is not so in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

59. With reference to Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951, consider the following statements:

1. It regulates the conduct of elections.
2. It allows one candidate to contest from at least two constituencies.
3. Providing false information about candidate's educational qualification is a corrupt practice under it.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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60. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

सीलबंद कवर न्यायशास्त्र विधिक प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और उत्तरदायित्व को सीमित कर सकता है।

कथन-II:

भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 1872 सीलबंद कवर न्यायशास्त्र के विचार को परिभाषित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

61. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान ने आयोग के सदस्यों की संख्या निर्दिष्ट की है।
2. सदस्यों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उसके हस्ताक्षर और मुहर सहित अधिपत्र द्वारा की जाती है।
3. सेवा की शर्तें और पद का कार्यकाल संसद द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है।
4. इसे सिविल न्यायालय की शक्ति प्रदान की गई है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

62. वाइब्रेंट विलेज़ेज़ प्रोग्राम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्देश्य भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चिह्नित सीमावर्ती गाँवों में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है।
2. यह केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

63. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लीबिया
2. सूडान
3. जॉर्डन
4. चाड
5. इजराइल
6. सऊदी अरब

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश मिस्र के साथ स्थल सीमा साझा करते हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार *(d)* केवल पाँच

64. सिंधु जल संधि के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच इस जल-बँटवारा समझौते की मध्यस्थता विश्व बैंक द्वारा की गई थी।
2. पाकिस्तान को तीन पश्चिमी नदियों सिंधु, चिनाब और झेलम पर नियंत्रण मिल गया।
3. भारत पश्चिमी नदियों के जल का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिये तो कर सकता है लेकिन विद्युत उत्पादन के लिये नहीं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

65. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश दशकों से नागरिक संघर्ष और भोजन की कमी से पीड़ित है तथा हाल ही में अपने अत्यंत भीषण भूकंप के कारण जनसमाचारों में था?

(a) तुर्किये *(b)* सीरिया

(c) मोरक्को *(d)* सोमालिया

66. निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. खनन एवं उत्खनन
2. पशुपालन
3. विनिर्माण
4. चीनी उत्पादन
5. संरचनात्मक अभिकल्पना अभियांत्रिकी

उपर्युक्त गतिविधियों में से कितनी गतिविधियाँ प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

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60. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Sealed Cover jurisprudence can limit transparency and accountability in the legal process.

Statement-II:

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872 defines the idea of sealed cover jurisprudence.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

61. With respect to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST), consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has specified the strength of the commission.
2. The members are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
3. The condition of service and tenure of office is determined by the Parliament.
4. It is bestowed with the power of civil court.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

62. With reference to Vibrant Villages Programme, consider the following statement:

1. It aims to improve the quality of life of people living in identified border villages along the northern border of India.
2. It is a centrally sponsored scheme of Union Ministry of Rural Development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

63. Consider the following countries:

1. Libya
2. Sudan
3. Jordan
4. Chad
5. Israel
6. Saudi Arabia

How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Egypt?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three

(c) Only four *(d)* Only five

64. With reference to Indus Water Treaty consider the following statements:

1. This water-sharing agreement between India and Pakistan was brokered by the World Bank.
2. Pakistan got control over the three western rivers, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum.
3. India can use the water from the western rivers for irrigation but not for electricity generation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

65. Which one of the following countries has been suffering from decades of civil strife and food shortages and was in news in the recent past for its very severe earthquake?

(a) Türkiye *(b)* Syria

(c) Morocco *(d)* Somalia

66. Consider the following activities:

1. Mining and Quarrying
2. Animal husbandry
3. Manufacturing
4. Sugar production
5. Structural Design Engineering

How many of the activities given above are part of the primary sector?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three

(c) Only four *(d)* All five

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67. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पद 'प्रच्छन्न बेरोज़गारी' का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) जब कार्य के लिये दो लोगों की आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन आठ लोग लगे होते हैं।

(b) जब उच्च शिक्षित युवा कम वेतन वाली नौकरियों में लगे हों।

(c) जब कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग जैसी विघटनकारी तकनीक अकुशल और अर्द्ध-कुशल लोगों को बेरोज़गार बना देती है।

(d) जब वर्ष के कुछ महीनों में लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है।

68. भारत में निर्धनता आकलन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (NSSO) द्वारा प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करके समय-समय पर गरीबी रेखा का आकलन लगाया जाता है।
2. तेंदुलकर समिति के अनुसार, एक व्यक्ति के लिये गरीबी रेखा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ₹816 प्रति माह और शहरी क्षेत्रों में ₹1000 निर्धारित की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

69. वर्तमान परिदृश्य में भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर है।
2. भारत के पास भंडारण मानदंडों से अधिक खाद्यान्न का बफर स्टॉक है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

70. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. स्वतंत्रता के बाद से रोज़गार सृजन में तृतीयक क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी कम हुई है।
2. 1960 के दशक की हरित क्रांति के बाद से सकल घरेलू उत्पादन (GDP) में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी लगातार बढ़ी है।
3. वर्ष 1991 के वित्तीय संकट के बाद से रोज़गार सृजन में द्वितीयक क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी लगातार कम हुई है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

71. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा आर्थिक संदर्भ में 'अवसर लागत' की अवधारणा का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

(a) किसी वस्तु या सेवा के उत्पादन की वास्तविक लागत।

(b) किसी आर्थिक निर्णय की वित्तीय लागत।

(c) चुनाव करते समय वांछनीय विकल्प की मात्रा के मूल्य को छोड़ दिया जाता है।

(d) किसी व्यावसायिक उद्यम में किया गया कुल व्यय।

72. निम्नलिखित कारकों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उपभोक्ता आय
2. स्थानापन्न का मूल्य
3. पसंद और प्राथमिकताएँ
4. सरकारी नीतियाँ
5. जनसंख्या जनसांख्यिकी

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कारक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मांग को प्रभावित करते हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

73. विदेश व्यापार नीति (FTP) 2023 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. FTP के तहत वर्ष 2030 तक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के निर्यात के लिये 10 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के लक्ष्य की परिकल्पना की गई है।
2. FTP ने निर्यात उत्कृष्टता वाले शहर घोषित किये।
3. निर्यात दायित्व में चूक के एकमुश्त निपटान के लिये एक माफी योजना।
4. विशेष वोस्ट्रो खाते के माध्यम से रुपये की प्राप्ति के लिये FTP लाभ को बढ़ाया गया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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67. Which of the following best describe the term 'Disguised Unemployment'?

(a) When the work requires the service of two people but eight people are engaged.

(b) When highly educated youth engaged in low paying jobs.

(c) When disruptive technology like AI and Quantum computing makes the unskilled and semi-skilled jobless.

(d) When people are not able to find a job during some months of the year.

68. Consider the following statements with reference to poverty estimation in India :

1. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
2. According to Tendulkar Committee, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹ 816 per month for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

69. Consider the following statements with reference to food security in India in present scenario :

1. India is self-sufficient in food production.
2. India has buffer stock of food grain more than stocking norms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

70. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian economy :

1. The share of tertiary sector in employment generation has declined since independence.
2. The share of primary sector in Gross Domestic Production (GDP) has increased continuously since the green revolution of 1960's.
3. The share of the secondary sector in employment generation has continuously decreased since the 1991 financial crisis.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

71. Which one of the following best describes the concept of 'Opportunity Cost' in economic terms?

(a) The actual cost of producing a good or service.

(b) The financial cost of an economic decision.

(c) The value of the next best alternative foregone when making a choice.

(d) The total expenses incurred in a business venture.

72. Consider the following factors :

1. Consumer Income
2. Price of Substitutes
3. Tastes and Preferences
4. Government Policies
5. Population Demographics

How many of the above factors influence the demand for goods and services ?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three

(c) Only four *(d)* All five

73. Consider the following statements with reference to Foreign Trade Policy (FTP)2023 :

1. $10 trillion target for exports of goods and services by 2030 is envisaged under FTP.
2. FTP declared towns of Export Excellence.
3. An Amnesty Scheme for one-time settlement of default in export obligation.
4. The FTP benefits extended for rupee realisations through special Vostro accounts.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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74. बृहस्पति ग्रह के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह सौर मंडल का सबसे बड़ा ग्रह है, जो अन्य सभी ग्रहों की तुलना में दोगुने से भी अधिक विशाल है।
2. इसके वातावरण में जल उपस्थित नहीं है।
3. NASA ने ग्रह और उसके चंद्रमाओं की खोज के लिये ज्यूपिटर आइसी मून्स एक्सप्लोरर (JUICE) मिशन शुरू किया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

75. इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के लिये FAME योजना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह योजना पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई है।
2. इस योजना से वायु प्रदूषण और ग्रीनहाउस गैसों को न्यूनीकृत करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

76. बजट में पूंजीगत व्यय के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसके परिणामस्वरूप वित्तीय दायित्वों में कमी आती है।
2. इसमें सरकार द्वारा उपगत ऋण ब्याज अदायगी शामिल है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

77. प्रभावी राजस्व घाटे के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण के लिये राजस्व घाटे और अनुदान के मध्य का अंतर है।
2. सार्वजनिक व्यय संबंधी प्रभावी राजस्व घाटे की अवधारणा नरसिंहम समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रत्येक स्तर पर प्रयोज्य आय में वृद्धि।
2. उपभोग में वृद्धि।
3. अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन में वृद्धि।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन किसी देश की कर व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन का परिणाम हो सकते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

79. रिकार्डो समतुल्यता अर्थशास्त्र में एक अवधारणा है जिसके अनुसार

(a) सरकारी खर्च में वृद्धि से सदैव आर्थिक विकास होता है।
(b) उपभोक्ता उच्च घाटे के दौरान अधिक बचत करते हैं।
(c) सरकारी ऋण को कम करना आर्थिक स्थिरता का प्राथमिक उपाय है।
(d) अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहित करने में मौद्रिक नीति राजकोषीय नीति से अधिक प्रभावी है।

80. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यदि सभी देशों की वास्तविक विनिमय दर एक हो जाए तो बाज़ार में सभी मुद्राओं की क्रय-शक्ति समान हो जाएगी।
2. वास्तविक विनिमय दर को अमूमन किसी देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मकता के माप के रूप में देखा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

81. अदायगी-संतुलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पूंजी खाता में सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खरीद को दर्ज़ किया जाता है, किंतु परिसंपत्तियों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बिक्री चालू खाते में दर्ज़ की जाती है।
2. अंतरण-अदायगी ऐसी प्राप्तियाँ होती हैं, जो किसी देश के निवासियों को नि:शुल्क प्राप्त होती हैं।
3. वस्तुओं के आयात तथा निर्यात के संतुलन को व्यापार संतुलन कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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74. Consider the following statements with reference to the planet Jupiter:

1. It is the largest planet in the solar system, more than twice as massive as all the other planets combined.
2. It has no atmospheric presence of water.
3. NASA has launched Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer (JUICE) Mission for exploration of the planet and its moons.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

75. Consider the following statements with reference to FAME scheme for electric vehicles:

1. The scheme is launched by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.
2. The scheme will reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases.

Which of statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

76. With reference to capital expenditure in Budget, consider the following:

1. It results in a reduction of financial liabilities.
2. It includes interest payments on debt incurred by the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

77. With reference to Effective Revenue Deficit, consider the following:

1. It is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets.
2. The concept of effective revenue deficit has been suggested by the Narasimham committee on Public Expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

78. Consider the following:

1. Increase in disposable incomes at each level.
2. Increase in consumption.
3. Increase in output in the economy.

How many of the above can be the outcome of change in tax regime of a country?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

79. Ricardian equivalence is a concept in economics that suggests that

(a) an increase in government spending always leads to economic growth.
(b) consumers tend to save more during high deficits.
(c) reducing government debt is the primary driver of economic stability.
(d) monetary policy is more effective than fiscal policy in stimulating the economy.

80. Consider the following:

1. If the Real Exchange Rate of all countries becomes one then all currencies will have an equal purchasing power in the market.
2. The Real Exchange Rate is often taken as a measure of a country's international competitiveness.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

81. With reference to Balance of Payments, consider the following:

1. The capital account records all international purchases, but international sales of assets are recorded in current account.
2. Transfer payments are receipts which the residents of a country receive for free.
3. The balance of imports and exports of goods is referred as trade balance.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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82. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अदायगी संतुलन की स्थिति में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विनिमय स्वतंत्र रूप से होता है।
2. समायोजित संव्यवहार इस बात से निर्धारित होते हैं कि अदायगी-संतुलन अधिशेष में है अथवा घाटे में है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

83. राजवित्तीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम (FRBM) अधिनियम, 2003 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिनियम के अनुसार सरकार को राजकोषीय प्रबंधन में वर्तमान और भावी पीढ़ी के बीच समता के विचार को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है।
2. अधिनियम के अनुसार सरकार को अपना राजस्व घाटा समाप्त करना होगा।
3. अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन न करने पर अधिनियम सरकार पर जुर्माना लगाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

84. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसी देश की बढ़ती GDP उसके नागरिकों के बढ़ते कल्याण का एक निश्चित संकेत है।
2. किसी देश की GDP सदैव विभिन्न आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में समान रूप से विस्तृत है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

85. "मुद्रा के संचलन वेग" की अवधारणा प्रतिनिधित्व करता है:

(a) वह गति जिस पर केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा मुद्रा को मुद्रित किया जाता है।
(b) वह दर जिस पर किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा का विनिमय होता है।
(c) किसी देश की मुद्रा आपूर्ति की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर।
(d) किसी देश के विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में रखी धनराशि।

86. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सामान्य रूप से जब बॉण्ड की मांग बढ़ती है तो उस पर ब्याज दर भी बढ़ जाती है।
2. सामान्य रूप से किसी बॉण्ड की कीमत बाज़ार की ब्याज दर से विपरीत रूप से संबंधित होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

87. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI), मौद्रिक नीति को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के लिये स्थिरीकरण का प्रयोग करेगा?

(a) जब विदेशी मुद्रा बाज़ार में भारतीय रुपए की अत्यधिक मांग हो।
(b) जब आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये धन आपूर्ति का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता होती है।
(c) जब भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार का प्रवाह होता है।
(d) जब मुद्रास्फीति निरंतर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य से नीचे हो।

88. अन्य कारकों को स्थिर रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसी मुद्रा के अभिमूल्यन से किसी देश का आयात बिल बढ़ जाएगा।
2. यदि घरेलू उत्पादों की कीमत घटेगी तो निर्यात बढ़ेगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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82. Consider the following statements:

1. International transactions made independently of the state of the Balance of Payments constitute autonomous transactions.
2. Accommodating transactions are determined by whether the Balance of Payments is in surplus or deficit .

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

83. With reference to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2003, consider the following:

1. The act requires the government to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management.
2. The act requires the government to eliminate its revenue deficit.
3. The act imposes penalties on the government for non-compliance with the provisions of the act.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

84. With reference to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), consider the following:

1. The rising GDP of a country is a definite sign of increasing welfare of its citizens.
2. GDP of a country is always spread evenly across various economic domains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. The concept of "velocity of circulation of money" represents

(a) the speed at which money is printed by the central bank.
(b) the rate at which money changes hands within an economy.
(c) the annual growth rate of a country's money supply.
(d) the amount of money held in a country's foreign exchange reserves.

86. Consider the following:

1. Generally when the demand for bonds rises its rate of interest also rises.
2. Typically, price of a bonds is inversely related to the market rate of interest.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

87. In which of the following situations will the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) perform sterilisation to manage monetary policy effectively?

(a) When there is excess demand for Indian rupees in the foreign exchange market.
(b) When there is a need to expand the money supply to stimulate economic growth.
(c) When there is an inflow of foreign exchange reserves into the Indian economy.
(d) When inflation is consistently below the target set by the government.

88. Keeping other factors constant, consider the following:

1. An appreciation of a currency will raise import bill of a country.
2. If the price of domestic products fall, exports will rise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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89. किसी बाज़ार में पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाज़ार में कुछ कंपनियाँ और कई खरीदार शामिल हैं।
2. प्रत्येक कंपनियाँ एक समरूप उत्पाद का उत्पादन और बिक्री करती है।
3. कंपनियों के लिये बाज़ार में प्रवेश के साथ-साथ निकास भी नि:शुल्क है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

90. "समतापमंडल वायुविलय अंत:क्षेपण" तकनीक का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या है?

(a) औद्योगिक स्रोतों से ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करना।
(b) वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना।
(c) सूर्य के प्रकाश के संपर्क को बढ़ाकर वैश्विक कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करना।
(d) पृथ्वी की सतह तक पहुँचने वाली सूर्य के प्रकाश की मात्रा में हेरफेर करना।

91. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चैटजीपीटी (ChatGPT), ओपनएआई (OpenAI) द्वारा विकसित एक बड़े पैमाने पर तंत्रिका नेटवर्क आधारित भाषा प्रारूप है।
2. इसका उपयोग वास्तविक दुनिया के अनुप्रयोगों जैसे डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, ऑनलाइन सामग्री निर्माण आदि में किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

92. 'धर्म गार्जियन' अभ्यास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारत और जापान के बीच आयोजित होने वाला वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है।
2. दोनों देशों के बीच सुरक्षा और रक्षा सहयोग की दृष्टि से यह महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

93. हाथी परियोजना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे वर्ष 1992 में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया था।
2. पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय देश के प्रमुख हाथी आबादी वाले राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

मरुस्थल	*स्थान*
1. मोजावे	: उत्तरी अमेरिका
2. सिम्पसन	: दक्षिण अमेरिका
3. नामीब	: अफ्रीका

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) तीनों युग्म *(d)* कोई भी युग्म नहीं

95. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संक्रमण के उपचार हेतु उपयोग की जाने वाली रोगाणुरोधी दवाओं के खिलाफ किसी भी सूक्ष्मजीव द्वारा प्राप्त प्रतिरोध है।
2. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध विकसित करने वाले सूक्ष्मजीवों को "सुपरबग" कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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89. With reference to perfect competition in a market, consider the following:

1. The market consists of a few firms and many buyers.
2. Each firm produces and sells a homogenous product.
3. Entry into the market as well as exit from the market are free for firms.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

90. What is the primary purpose of the "Stratospheric Aerosol Injection" technique?

(a) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sources.
(b) Control air pollution and improve air quality in urban areas.
(c) Enhance global agricultural productivity by increasing sunlight exposure.
(d) Manipulate the amount of sunlight reaching the Earth's surface.

91. Consider the following statements:

1. ChatGPT is a large-scale neural network-based language model developed by OpenAI.
2. It can be used in real-world applications such as digital marketing, online content creation, etc.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

92. Consider the following statements with reference to exercise 'Dharma Guardian':

1. It is annual training event conducted between India and Japan.
2. It is significant in terms of security and defence co-operation between both the nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

93. Consider the following statements with reference to Project Elephant:

1. It was launched in 1992 as a Central sector scheme.
2. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides financial and technical support to major elephant range states in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Consider the following pairs:

	Desert		*Location*
1.	Mojave	:	North America
2.	Simpson	:	South America
3.	Namib	:	Africa

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None

95. Consider the following statements in respect to antimicrobial resistance:

1. It is the resistance acquired by any microorganism against antimicrobial drugs that are used to treat infections.
2. Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are referred to as "superbugs".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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96. लाला लाजपत राय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती से प्रभावित थे।
2. उन्होंने 'द स्टोरी ऑफ माई डिपोर्टेशन' पुस्तक लिखी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

97. निम्नलिखित में से किस नेता ने लोगों को संगठित करने के लिये गांधीवादी तकनीक का प्रयोग किया?

(a) नेल्सन मंडेला
(b) अब्राहम लिंकन
(c) चे ग्वेरा
(d) व्लादिमीर लेनिन

98. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. युलु उद्घोषणा 2. भाषा संगम
3. नमथ बसई 4. अमा घर

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी पहल भाषाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

99. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कैसर-ए-हिंद
2. प्रथम गोलमेज सम्मेलन में प्रतिभाग
3. 'इन द बज़ार्स ऑफ हैदराबाद' कविता की रचना
4. धरसाना सत्याग्रह का नेतृत्व

उपर्युक्त में से कितने सरोजिनी नायडू से संबंधित हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

100. नमस्ते योजना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह योजना सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य असुरक्षित सीवर और सेप्टिक टैंक सफाई प्रथाओं को खत्म करना है।
3. यह एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

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96. With reference to Lala Lajpat Rai, consider the following:

1. He was influenced by Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
2. He wrote the book 'The Story of My Deportation'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

97. Which of the following leader employed the Gandhian technique to mobilise people?

(a) Nelson Mandela
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) Che Guevara
(d) Vladimir Lenin

98. Consider the following:

1. Yuelu Proclamation 2. Bhasha Sangam
3. Namath Basai 4. Ama Ghara

How many of the above are the initiatives for the protection of languages?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

99. Consider the following:

1. Kaisar-i-Hind
2. Participated in the First Round Table Conference
3. Wrote the poem 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad'
4. Led Dharasana Satyagraha

How many of the above are related to Sarojini Naidu?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

100. With reference to NAMASTE Scheme, consider the following:

1. The scheme is being undertaken by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
2. It aims to eradicate unsafe sewer and septic tank cleaning practices.
3. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2405

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 05

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

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1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code:
P1/P2-2405

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 05

A

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(b)	26	(d)	51	(a)	76	(a)
2	(c)	27	(b)	52	(b)	77	(a)
3	(d)	28	(a)	53	(c)	78	(c)
4	(c)	29	(a)	54	(b)	79	(b)
5	(a)	30	(a)	55	(c)	80	(c)
6	(a)	31	(d)	56	(c)	81	(b)
7	(c)	32	(c)	57	(d)	82	(c)
8	(d)	33	(a)	58	(c)	83	(b)
9	(b)	34	(c)	59	(a)	84	(d)
10	(c)	35	(b)	60	(c)	85	(b)
11	(a)	36	(c)	61	(b)	86	(b)
12	(b)	37	(c)	62	(a)	87	(c)
13	(c)	38	(c)	63	(b)	88	(b)
14	(d)	39	(d)	64	(b)	89	(b)
15	(c)	40	(a)	65	(b)	90	(d)
16	(a)	41	(a)	66	(a)	91	(c)
17	(b)	42	(d)	67	(a)	92	(c)
18	(a)	43	(c)	68	(c)	93	(b)
19	(d)	44	(b)	69	(c)	94	(b)
20	(c)	45	(a)	70	(d)	95	(c)
21	(c)	46	(b)	71	(c)	96	(c)
22	(b)	47	(b)	72	(d)	97	(a)
23	(a)	48	(a)	73	(c)	98	(d)
24	(b)	49	(c)	74	(a)	99	(c)
25	(a)	50	(a)	75	(b)	100	(a)

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1. (b)

Explanation:

- Illiteracy was a significant challenge plaguing the country. **A vast majority of the population, especially in rural areas, lacked access to education and were unable to read or write.**
- This lack of education hindered social and economic progress, and it became a pressing issue for the newly independent Indian government to address as it embarked on nation-building efforts. **Hence, option (1) is correct.**
- **The country had a relatively high population density,** particularly in its fertile and agriculturally productive regions. The dense population was primarily concentrated in rural areas, where agriculture was the primary occupation. **Hence, option (2) is NOT correct.**
- Though agriculture was the main source of livelihood for most people, the country's economy was characterized by various kinds of manufacturing activities.
- **India was particularly well known for its handicraft industries in the fields of cotton and silk textiles, metal and precious stone works etc.** However, dominance of tertiary sector was not seen. **Hence, option (3) is NOT correct.**
- The country **possessed an abundance of diverse natural resources.** India was rich in mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, and minerals. Its fertile land supported extensive agriculture, and it had a wealth of biodiversity and water resources.
- These natural resources were seen as key assets for the nation's development and played a crucial role in shaping India's economic strategies post-independence. **Hence, option (4) is correct.**

2. (c)

Explanation:

- Under the colonial regime, **basic infrastructure** such as **railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraphs developed.** However, the real motive behind this development was not to provide basic amenities to the people but to **subserve** various **colonial interests. Hence, statement (I) is correct and statement (II) is NOT correct.**
- Roads constructed in India prior to the advent of the British rule were not fit for modern transport.
- The roads that were **built primarily served the purposes of mobilising the army within India and drawing out raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway station or the port** to send these too far away to England or other lucrative foreign destinations.
- There always remained an acute shortage of all-weather roads to reach out to the rural areas during the rainy season.
- Along with the development of roads and railways, the colonial dispensation also took measures for developing inland trade and sea lanes. However, these measures were far from satisfactory.

3. (d)

Explanation:

- A socialist economy is a system in which the means of **production, distribution**, and **exchange** are owned and **controlled by the state or the community,** with the aim of achieving social and economic equality.
- In a socialist economy, the **government** typically plays a **central role in planning** and **directing economic activities,** including the allocation of resources, production targets, and pricing. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- **One of the primary goals of a socialist economy is to reduce income and wealth inequality.**
- It seeks to achieve this by ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are distributed more equitably among the population. This often involves progressive taxation, extensive social welfare programs, and efforts to provide essential services like healthcare, education, and housing to all citizens.
- Additionally, in a socialist economy, there is a **strong emphasis on public ownership** of key industries and sectors, such as energy, transportation, and healthcare.
- **The idea is to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few private individuals or corporations.** Instead, the state or the community collectively owns and manages these vital assets for the benefit of all.
- While socialist economies have the potential to reduce inequality and provide essential services to citizens, they also face challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiency and a lack of incentives for innovation and entrepreneurship.

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4. (c)

Explanation:

- **Investment in human capital and education is a fundamental driver of long-term economic growth in any society.** This concept recognizes that a **well-educated** and **skilled workforce** is an **asset** for a nation's economic prosperity.
- Education equips individuals with the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to contribute effectively to the economy.
- A highly educated workforce is more **innovative, productive,** and **adaptable,** making it capable of generating new ideas, technologies, and industries that drive economic expansion.
- Education fosters a **culture of entrepreneurship,** encouraging individuals to create **businesses,** which, in turn, stimulates economic growth by generating **employment opportunities** and **investment.**
- A well-educated population also tends to have higher labour force participation rates, translating into **increased production** and **economic output.**
- In the globalized world, nations with educated workforces are more competitive. They attract **foreign investments,** engage in **high-value industries,** and excel in the **knowledge-based economy.**
- Education plays a crucial role in reducing income inequality by offering individuals better access to quality jobs and higher wages, promoting social stability, and supporting economic growth. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

5. (a)

Explanation:

- A mixed economy is an economic system that **combines** elements of both **capitalism** and **socialism,** allowing for a **coexistence of private** and **public ownership,** as well as market-driven forces and government intervention. This economic model seeks to harness the strengths of both systems while mitigating their weaknesses. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In a mixed economy, individuals and private entities can own and operate businesses, compete in the marketplace, and make decisions based on profit motives.
- A mixed economy does **not** mean that all **economic decisions** are **made by** the **government.** It **allows** for **private ownership** and market forces. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- However, unlike in a purely capitalist system, a **mixed economy** also **recognizes the importance of government involvement in certain areas.** The **government plays** a role in **regulating** industries, enforcing laws, and providing essential public services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
- Government may also intervene during economic crises to stabilize the economy, protect consumers, and prevent monopolies that could harm competition.
- The primary goal of a mixed economy is to strike a **balance** between **individual freedom** and **social welfare.**
- It acknowledges that **unchecked capitalism can lead to income inequality and exploitation,** while excessive government control can stifle innovation and economic growth. By blending these two approaches, a mixed economy aims to ensure economic prosperity while also addressing societal needs and inequalities.
- It does not solely rely on import substitution. The private sector fosters entrepreneurship, innovation, and competition, which can lead to economic growth and efficiency. So, a mixed economy is well integrated with global economy. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

6. (a)

Explanation:

- **High inflation rate:** A high inflation rate is not a key indicator of economic development. It can be detrimental as it **erodes** the **purchasing power** of a country's currency, making goods and services more expensive. This can lead to **reduced consumer confidence** and hinder economic stability. **Hence, option (1) is NOT correct.**
- **High unemployment rate:** High unemployment rates indicate labour market challenges. While they are not directly linked to economic development, they can **signal inefficiencies** in the **job market** and **underutilization of human resources,** which can hinder development. **Hence, option (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Low poverty rate:** A low poverty rate is a crucial indicator of economic development. It suggests that a

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significant portion of the population has **access to basic needs** like food, shelter, and healthcare, signifying an **improvement** in **living standards** and **overall well-being. Hence, option (3) is correct.**

- **Low literacy rate:** While low literacy rates are not a key indicator of economic development, they can hinder development. Education and **literacy** are **important** for **human capital development,** which contributes to a nation's long-term growth and prosperity. Low literacy rates can limit access to opportunities and impede social and economic development. **Hence, option (4) is NOT correct.**

7. (c)

Explanation:

- India's **Second Five-Year Plan,** spanning from **1956-1961,** was a critical phase in the nation's post-independence development.
- This plan aimed to continue the process of **economic growth** and **self-sufficiency** initiated in the First Five-Year Plan.
- It **focused** on **industrialization,** especially in **heavy industries** like steel, cement, and machine-building.
- Agriculture remained a priority, with an emphasis on increasing food production.
- **Social objectives** included expanding **education** and **healthcare** services.
- The Second Plan witnessed the establishment of several important institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).
- **Planning,** in the real sense of the term, began with the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Plan, a landmark contribution to development planning in general, laid down the basic ideas regarding goals of Indian planning. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **This plan was based on the ideas of Mahalanobis. In that sense, he can be regarded as the architect of Indian planning.** Many distinguished thinkers contributed to the formulation of India's five-year plans. Among them, the name of the statistician, P.C. Mahalanobis, stands out. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Thus, the second five-year plan laid the foundation for India's industrial growth and development in subsequent years.

8. (d)

Explanation:

- Land reforms in independent India aimed to address **land inequality** and **inequity** by **redistributing land** to **landless** and **marginalized farmers.** This helps to ensure a **fair distribution** of **land resources** and promotes **social** and **economic justice. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Equity in agriculture called for land reforms which primarily refer to **change in** the **ownership of landholdings.**
- Just a year after independence, steps were taken to **abolish intermediaries** and to make the tillers the owners of land. The idea behind this move was that ownership of land would give incentives to the tillers to invest in making improvements provided sufficient capital was made available to them.
- **Land ceiling** was another policy to **promote equity** in the agricultural sector. This means fixing the maximum size of land which could be owned by an individual. The purpose of land ceiling was to **reduce** the **concentration of land ownership** in a few hands.
- The ownership conferred on tenants gave them the incentive to increase output and this contributed to growth in agriculture.

9. (b)

Explanation:

- At independence, **about 75 per cent** of the country's population was **dependent on agriculture.** Productivity in the agricultural sector was very low because of the use of old technology and the absence of the required infrastructure for the vast majority of farmers.
- The spread of green revolution technology enabled **India** to achieve **self-sufficiency in food grains;** India no longer had to be at the mercy of America, or any other nation, for meeting its food requirements. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- As a result, in the first phase of the green revolution (approximately mid 1960s up to mid 1970s), the use of **HYV seeds** was **restricted to** the more **affluent states** such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Further, the use of HYV seeds primarily benefited the wheat growing regions only.

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- While the nation had immensely benefited from the green revolution, the technology involved was not free from risks.
- One such risk was the possibility that it would increase the disparities between small and big farmers—since only the big farmers could afford the required inputs, thereby reaping most of the benefits of the green revolution.
- Fortunately, these fears did not come true because of the steps taken by the government. The **government provided loans** at a **low interest rate** to small farmers and **subsidized fertilizers** so that small farmers could also have access to the needed inputs. As a result, the green revolution **benefited** the **small** as well as **rich farmers. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

10. (c)

Explanation:

- In 1991, India met with an economic crisis relating to its **external debt** — the government was not able to make repayments on its borrowings from abroad; foreign exchange reserves, which is generally maintained to import petroleum and other important items, dropped to levels that were not sufficient for even a fortnight.
- The economic reforms of **1991** in India, often referred to as the "New Economic Policy" or **"LPG reforms" (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization),** were initiated for several important reasons:
- **Balance of Payments Crisis:** India was facing a severe **balance of payments crisis** in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Foreign exchange reserves were critically low, and the country was unable to meet its international payment obligations. Reforms were necessary to stabilize the external sector and prevent a default on loans. **Hence, option (1) and (2) are correct.**
- **Economic Stagnation:** The pre-reform era was characterized by a state-controlled, regulated economy that was increasingly showing signs of stagnation. High fiscal deficits, inflation, and low growth rates were undermining economic performance. The crisis was further compounded by **rising prices** of **essential** goods. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**
- **Inefficient Public Sector:** The public sector in India had become bloated and inefficient. Many public enterprises were incurring losses, leading to a drain on government resources.
- These reforms aimed to liberalize markets, privatize certain sectors, and integrate India into the global economy, ultimately leading to increased economic growth, foreign investment, and modernization.

11. (a)

Explanation:

- According to **IMF's World Economic Outlook** findings:
  - **India will be the world's fastest growing economy in 2023 and 2024.**
  - Growth in India is set to decline from 6.8 % in 2022 to 6.1 % in 2023 before picking up to 6.8% in 2024, with resilient domestic demand despite external headwinds.
- According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India will **alone contribute 15% of the global growth in 2023** and continues to remain a relative **"bright spot"** in the world economy.
- India remains a bright spot at a time when the IMF is projecting 2023 to be difficult with global growth slowing down from 3.4% in 2022 to 2.9% in 2023.
- According to **World Economic Forum:**
  - India is set to be the world's fastest growing major economy in the year ahead, **as a post-pandemic retail boom and recent bank balance-sheet repairs lure new investment.** This is likely to fuel hot demand for everything from cars to televisions, coal and airliners.
  - The world's fifth-largest economy is expected to grow at 6% in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024, according to a survey by the Indian central bank.
- The more upbeat mood is shoring **up spending and investment** in India, although the recovery is expected to be an uneven one, benefiting the urban and domestic sectors more than struggling rural and export-oriented parts of the economy.

Hence, Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

12. (b)

Explanation:

- The Goods and Service Tax Council is a **constitutional body established under Article 279A** of the Constitution. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

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- The GSTC-
  - Consists of Union Finance Minister & Union Minister of States (Revenue)
  - Consists of Ministers in charge of Finance / Taxation of each State
  - **Chairperson – Union Finance Minister**
  - Vice Chairperson - to be chosen amongst the Ministers of State Government. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - Quorum is 50% of total members
  - Decisions by majority of 75% of weighted votes of members present & voting (Centre plus 20 States). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Weightage of votes:**
  - Centre – 1/3rd of total votes cast
  - States (all taken together) – 2/3rd of total votes cast
- Council to be guided by the need for a harmonized structure of GST and a harmonized national market for goods & services.
- Council to make recommendations on
  - Taxes to be subsumed in GST
  - Exemptions & thresholds
  - GST rates
  - Model GST Law & procedures. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

13. (c)

Explanation:

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established as a statutory body in the year 1992.
- SEBI is the regulator of the securities market in India.
- They set the legal framework and regulate all entities interested in operating in the stock market.
- The SCRA (Securities Contracts Regulation Act) has empowered SEBI to recognize and **regulate stock exchanges** and later **commodity exchanges** in India; this was earlier done by the Union government. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- **Companies Act, 2013:** This law regulates the incorporation, management, and governance of companies in India. It also sets out the rules for the issue and transfer of securities by companies. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Role of SEBI at curbing market volatility:**
  - While SEBI does not interfere to prevent market volatility, exchanges have circuit filters — upper and lower — to prevent excessive volatility.
  - But SEBI can issue directions to those who are associated with the market and has powers to regulate trading and settlement on stock exchanges.
  - Using these powers, **SEBI can direct stock exchanges to stop trading, totally or selectively. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
  - It **can also prohibit entities or persons from buying, selling or dealing in securities,** from raising funds from the market and being associated with intermediaries or listed companies. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

14. (d)

Explanation:

- The **current account deficit (CAD)** is when the value of a country's imports of goods and services are greater than its exports.
- The CAD is significant because it **affects the economy, stock markets, and people's investments.**
- A lower CAD can **boost investor sentiment** and make the country's **currency more attractive to investors.**
- A surplus in the current account indicates that money is flowing into the country, which can boost **foreign exchange reserves** and the value of the local currency and vice versa when there is CAD.
- **Weaker Currency:** When a country's imports exceed its exports, it can cause a decrease in demand for its currency, **leading to a weaker currency value (depreciation).** This can make imports more expensive, leading to higher inflation and a reduction in purchasing power.
- **Debt Accumulation:** If a country is unable to finance its current account deficit with foreign investment, it may need to borrow to cover the gap. This can lead to an increase in debt levels, which can further harm the economy.
- Current Account Deficit and Fiscal Deficit, both of which occur when a country's spending exceeds its income, are referred to as twin deficit problems because they frequently reinforce one another. For example, **a high fiscal deficit causes a higher current account deficit,** and vice versa.

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- The twin deficit issue, particularly the expanding current account deficit, could amplify the impact of **more expensive imports and devalue the rupee,** further escalating external imbalances. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

15. (c)

Explanation:

- India ranks first in inland capture fish production and 3rd in overall fish production in the world. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- India is the second major producer of fish through aquaculture in the world. India is the fourth largest exporter of fish in the world as it contributes 7.7% to global fish production.
- **Sagar Parikrama:** The Sagar Parikrama Phase III, a program by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and National Fisheries Development Board, was started on 19th Feb 2023 from Surat, Gujarat.
- The main objectives of the program are to disseminate information about various fisheries related schemes and programs, **promoting responsible fisheries with a focus on sustainable balance, and protection of marine ecosystems. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Initiatives related to Fisheries Sector:
  - **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana**
  - **Palk Bay Scheme**
  - **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure**
  - **Development Fund (FIDF)**

16. (a)

Explanation:

- **De-dollarization describes a process of moving away from the world's reliance on the U.S. dollar (USD) as the chief reserve currency.** The dollar has remained the primary reserve currency and conduit for international business ever since the United States emerged as the world's top economic power following World War II. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- With **88% of international transactions conducted in U.S. dollars,** and the dollar accounting for **58% of global foreign exchange reserves,** the dollar's global dominance is indisputable.
- Yet de-dollarization – or reducing an economy's reliance on the U.S. dollar for international trade and finance – has been accelerating following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- Countries that aim to reduce the influence of the dollar over their economy may adopt various approaches. To escape the shadow of the dollar, central banks need an alternative reserve currency that still allows them to shore up their local financial system and participate in international trade.
- For example, **RBI's policy of Internationalisation of Rupee.**
- The BRICS countries have been pursuing a wide range of initiatives to decrease their dependence on the dollar. Over the past year, Russia, China and Brazil have turned to greater use of non-dollar currencies in their cross-border transactions.
- Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are actively exploring dollar alternatives. And central banks have sought to shift more of their currency reserves away from the dollar and into gold.

17. (b)

Explanation:

- **Special drawing rights (SDRs)** are an artificial currency instrument created by the International Monetary Fund, which uses them for internal accounting purposes.
- The value of the SDR is calculated from a weighted basket of major currencies, including **the U.S. dollar, the euro, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan, and the British pound. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The SDR interest rate provides the basis for calculating the interest rate charged to member countries when they borrow from the IMF and paid to members for their remunerated creditor positions in the IMF.
- SDRs are allocated based on the quota amounts of each member country. **The higher the quota amount, the larger the SDR allocation a country will receive.** In general, stronger economies have higher quotas. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- SDRs can be used to exchange for other currencies, the repayment of loans, the payments of obligations, pledges, the payment of interest on loans, or paying for increases in quota amounts.

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18. (a)

Explanation:

- The **gig economy uses digital platforms** to connect freelancers with customers to provide short-term services or asset-sharing.
- Examples include ride-hailing apps, food delivery apps, and holiday rental apps.
- It's a growing segment, bringing economic benefits of productivity and employment.
- The **Code on Wages, 2019,** provides for universal minimum wage and floor wage across organised and unorganised sectors, including gig workers.
- **The Code on Social Security, 2020,** recognises gig workers as a new occupational category. It **defines a gig worker as a person who performs work or participates in work arrangement** and earns from such activities, outside of the traditional employer-employee relationship. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **New Pension Scheme:** The National Pension System (NPS) was launched on 1st January 2004 with the objective of providing retirement income to **all the citizens.**
- NPS aims to institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

19. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005** enacted by the Parliament of India on 23 June 2005 provides for the establishment of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority under **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Act is about creating a special organization, called the **Coastal Aquaculture Authority,** to control and manage the activities related to **raising seafood in areas near the coast. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Act mandates the Central Government to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for regulation of **coastal aquaculture** by prescribing guidelines, to ensure that coastal aquaculture does not cause any detriment to the coastal environment and the concept of responsible coastal aquaculture contained in the guidelines shall be followed in regulating coastal aquaculture activities to **protect the livelihood of various sections of people living in the coastal areas.**

20. (c)

Explanation:

- **Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU's) business environment rankings** measure the attractiveness of **doing business** in 82 countries with 91 crucial indicators. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- Singapore topped latest rankings, with Vietnam making the most significant improvement.
- China's score decreased by the largest margin—reflecting regulatory changes and rising costs.
- India improved its ranking by six spots in the Business Environment Rankings (BER) globally.
- **India has risen to the 52nd spot** in EIU's global business environment.
- The upward shift is due to its improved score in parameters like technological readiness, political environment, and foreign investment among others.

21. (c)

Explanation:

- The **widespread use of Lead** has resulted in extensive environmental contamination, human exposure and significant public health problems in many parts of the world.
- According to a **2020 report by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)** and Pure Earth, half the children in India report high blood lead levels.
- Once lead enters the bloodstream, it goes directly to the brain, particularly in children. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It can be transferred to the foetus during pregnancy, leading to low birth weight and slow growth. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Lead poisoning can cause anaemia and various illnesses in children and adults, affecting neurological, skeletal, and neuromuscular systems.
- India lacks systems to screen populations for possible exposure. India has some **48 national referral centres** for lead projects where blood lead levels can be tested, but screening is usually done on a voluntary basis or at health camps by non-profits.

22. (b)

Explanation:

- **Botanical Survey of India** has published a new report titled **'Rhododendrons of Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalaya- An Illustrated Account',** which lists 45 taxa of rhododendrons.

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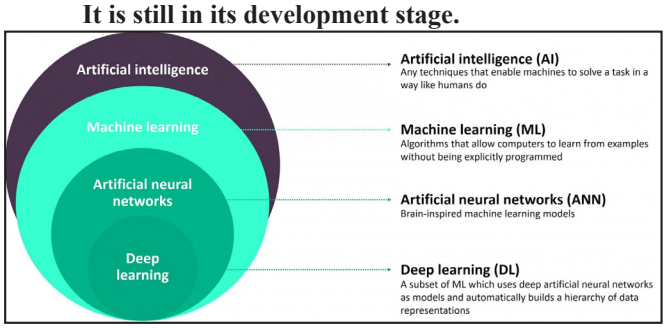
- They are known for their showy clusters of large, brightly coloured flowers, and many species are **popular ornamental plants** in gardens and parks.
- Rhododendrons are **evergreen or deciduous shrubs** or small trees, with **woody stems** and broad, **leathery leaves. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- In India, 'Pink Rhododendron' is the **state flower of Himachal Pradesh,** while 'Rhododendron arboreum' is the state flower of **Nagaland** and the official **State Tree of Uttarakhand.** 'Night-flowering jasmine' is the state flower of West Bengal. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Rhododendron is considered an indicator species for climate change as the flowering season for rhododendrons has been found to begin as early as January for some species. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

23. (a)

Explanation:

- **Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is a vital subset of machine learning** that helps computer scientists in their work on complex tasks, such as, strategizing, making predictions, and recognizing trends.
- It is a computational model that **mimics the way nerve cells work in the human brain.** It is designed to simulate the way the human brain analyses and processes information. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- ANNs are fed massive volumes of data in the beginning phases. In most cases, training is done by providing input and informing the network about what should be the output.
- Neural networks are primarily implemented using **classical computing technology,** which relies on classical bits to perform computations. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **A quantum neural network (QNN)** is a machine learning model or algorithm that combines concepts from quantum computing and artificial neural networks**. It is still in its development stage.**


Artificial intelligence
Machine learning
Artificial neural networks
Deep learning
Artificial intelligence (AI)
Any techniques that enable machines to solve a task in a way like humans do
Machine learning (ML)
Algorithms that allow computers to learn from examples without being explicitly programmed
Artificial neural networks (ANN)
Brain-inspired machine learning models
Deep learning (DL)
A subset of ML which uses deep artificial neural networks as models and automatically builds a hierarchy of data representations

24. (b)

Explanation:

- In India, the **secular personal law - Special Marriage Act (SMA) 1954,** provides an alternate route to religious laws for marriage to **interfaith couples.**
- The act provides a legal framework for the marriage of people belonging to different religions or castes
- The **applicability of the Act** extends to the people of all faiths, including **Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains,** and **Buddhists,** across India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Section 5** of the Act specifies that the **parties must give written notice to the Marriage Officer** of the District and that at least one of the parties must have lived in the district for at least 30 days immediately before the date of such notification.
- **Section 7** of the Act allows any person to object to the marriage **before the expiration of 30 days** from the date of the notice's publication. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

25. (a)

Explanation:

- According to **World Health Organisation,** India's suicide rate in 2019, at **12.9/1,00,000,** was higher than the regional average of 10.2 and the global average of 9.0.
- **Mental health** encompasses **emotional, psychological, and social well-being.** It influences cognition, perception, and behaviour. It also determines how an individual handles stress, interpersonal relationships, and decision-making.
- As part of the **Mental Health Care Act 2017,** every affected person has access to mental healthcare and treatment from government institutions. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In 2020, the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** launched a 24/7 **toll-free helpline 'Kiran'** to provide mental health support. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- To promote mental wellbeing **across age groups,** the Government of India launched **MANAS (Mental Health and Normalcy Augmentation System)** in 2021.

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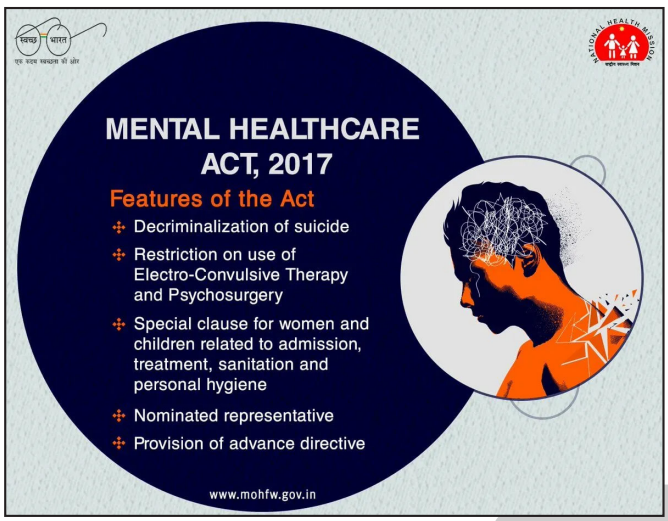
MENTAL HEALTHCARE ACT, 2017
Features of the Act
Decriminalization of suicide
Restriction on use of Electro-Convulsive Therapy and Psychosurgery
Special clause for women and children related to admission, treatment, sanitation and personal hygiene
Nominated representative
Provision of advance directive
www.mohfw.gov.in

26. (d)

Explanation:

- The RBI decides a certain percentage of deposits which every bank must keep as reserves. This is done **to ensure that no bank is 'over lending'.** This is a legal requirement and is **binding on the banks.** This is called the **'Required Reserve Ratio' or the 'Reserve Ratio' or 'Cash Reserve Ratio' (CRR).** CRR is prescribed under **Section 42 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.**
- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) = Percentage of deposits which a bank must keep as cash reserves with the RBI. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Statutory Liquidity Ratio** or SLR is a minimum percentage of deposits that a commercial bank has to maintain in the form of liquid cash, gold or other securities. It is basically the reserve requirement that banks are expected to keep before offering credit to customers. **These are not reserved with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), but with banks themselves.** The SLR is fixed by the RBI. CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and SLR have been the traditional tools of the central bank's monetary policy to control credit growth, flow of liquidity and inflation in the economy. The SLR was prescribed by Section 24 (2A) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

27. (b)

Explanation:

- In 2020, the **Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly** passed the Andhra Pradesh Decentralisation and Inclusive Development of All Regions Bill.
- The Bill intends to give shape to the state government's plan of having **three capitals** — the executive capital in Visakhapatnam, the legislative in Amaravati and the judicial in Kurnool. There is **no restriction of having maximum of 2 capital cities** on states. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Three states, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttarakhand,** have separate capitals for their summer and winter legislative sessions. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - **Himachal Pradesh:** Shimla is the summer capital and Dharamshala is the winter capital
  - **Uttarakhand:** Summer capital at Bhararisain and winter capital at Dehradun.
  - **Maharasthra:** Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and Nagpur is the winter capital of the state of Maharashtra.

28. (a)

Explanation:

- **Consumption goods:** Goods like food and clothing, and services like recreation that are consumed when purchased by their ultimate consumers are called **consumption goods** or consumer goods. (It also includes services which are consumed but for convenience we may refer to them as consumer goods.)
- **Capital goods:** Then there are **goods** that are of durable character which are used in the production process. These are tools, implements and machines. While they make production of other commodities feasible, they themselves don't get transformed in the production process. They are also final goods, yet they are not final goods to be ultimately consumed.
- **Intermediate goods:** Of the total production taking place in the economy many **products don't end up in final consumption and are not capital goods either.** Such goods may be used by other producers as material inputs.
- **Examples** of Intermediate goods are steel sheets used for making automobiles and copper used for making utensils. Intermediate goods are mostly used as raw material or inputs for production of other commodities. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

29. (a)

Explanation:

- Economic exchanges **without the mediation of money** are referred to as **barter exchanges.** However, **they presume the rather improbable double coincidence of wants. (Both parties wanting what the other party has to offer).**

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- Thus, to smoothen the transaction, an intermediate good is necessary which is acceptable to both parties. Such good is called money.
- The **first and foremost function of money is that it acts as a medium of exchange.** Barter exchanges become extremely difficult in a large economy because of the high costs people would have to incur looking for suitable persons to exchange their surpluses. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Money also acts as a **convenient unit of account.** The value of all goods and services can be expressed in monetary units.
- It is also acceptable to anyone at any point of time. Thus, money can act as a **store of value for individuals.** Wealth can be stored in the form of money for future use.

30. (a)

Explanation:

- The value of the currency notes and coins is **derived from the guarantee provided by the issuing authority** of these items.
- **Every currency notes bears on its face a promise from the Governor of RBI** that if someone produces the note to RBI, or any other commercial bank, RBI will be responsible for giving the person purchasing power equal to the value printed on the note.
- The same is also true of coins. **Currency notes and coins are therefore called fiat money.** They **do not have intrinsic value like a gold or silver coin. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- They are also **called legal tenders as they cannot be refused by any citizen of the country** for settlement of any kind of transaction. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Cheques drawn on savings or current accounts, however, can be refused by anyone as a mode of payment. Hence, demand deposits are not legal tenders. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

31. (d)

Explanation:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal source of loans. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance**. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers, etc.
- The objective is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It issues currency notes on behalf of central government. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

Structure of RBI:

- The Reserve Bank's affairs are governed by **a central board of directors.** The board is appointed by the Government of India in keeping with the Reserve Bank of India Act.
- The directors are appointed/nominated for a period of **four** years.

RBI constitute of:

- **Official Directors (central board of directors).**
- **Full-time:** Governor and not more than four Deputy Governors.
- Shri Shakti Kanta Das is the present Governor of RBI.

32. (c)

Explanation:

- An SEZ is a territory within a country that is typically duty-free (Fiscal Concession) and has different business and commercial laws chiefly to encourage investment and create employment.
- SEZs are created also to better administer these areas, thereby increasing the ease of doing business.
- The Special Economic Zones Act was passed in 2005. The Act came into force along with the SEZ Rules in 2006. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Asia's first Export Processing Zones (EPZ) was established in 1965 at Kandla, Gujarat. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- While these EPZs had a similar structure to SEZs, the government began to establish SEZs in 2000 under the Foreign Trade Policy to redress the infrastructural and bureaucratic challenges that were seen to have limited the success of EPZs.

33. (a)

Explanation:

- Consumers International (CI), formerly (1960–95) International Organization of Consumers Unions

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(IOCU), international consortium of consumer-advocacy groups that promotes the rights and interests of consumers.

- CI was founded as the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) in 1960 and by the early 21st century had grown to include more than 200 member organizations in more than 100 countries.
- It is the membership organization for consumer groups around the world. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is headquartered in **London** and has offices in Kuala Lumpur, Malay, and in Santiago. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In 1985, the United Nations adopted the UN Guidelines for consumer protection.
- This was a tool for nations to adopt measures to protect consumers and for consumer advocacy groups to press their governments to do so.
- At an international level, this has become the foundation for consumer movement.

34. (c)

Explanation:

- While **dark matter attracts and holds galaxies together, dark energy repels and** causes the expansion of our universe. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Despite both components being invisible, a lot more is known about dark matter, since its existence was suggested as early as the 1920s, while dark energy wasn't discovered until 1998.
- The content of the Universe is widely thought to consist of three types of substance: normal matter, dark matter and dark energy.
- In the currently popular 'concordance model' of the Universe, 70% of the cosmos is thought to be dark energy, 25% dark matter and 5% normal matter.
- Normal matter consists of the atoms that make up stars, planets, human beings and every other visible object in the Universe.
- Dark matter makes up most of the mass of galaxies and galaxy clusters and is responsible for the way galaxies are organized on grand scales.
- The four fundamental forces of nature are **Gravitational force, Weak Nuclear force, Electromagnetic force and Strong Nuclear force. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Fundamental Force Particles

Force	Particles Experiencing	Force Carrier Particle	Range	Relative Strength*
Gravity acts between objects with mass	all particles with mass	graviton (not yet observed)	infinity	much weaker
Weak Force governs particle decay	quarks and leptons	W^+, W^-, Z^0 (W and Z)	short range	
Electromagnetism acts between electrically charged particles	electrically charged	γ (photon)	infinity	
Strong Force** binds quarks together	quarks and gluons	g (gluon)	short range	much stronger

35. (b)

Explanation:

- AGMARK is a certification mark for agricultural produce, assuring that they conform to a grade standard notified by **Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI),** Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare under Agricultural Produce (Grading Marking) Act, 1937.
- These standards differentiate between quality and 2-3 grades are prescribed for each commodity. Till date, grade standards for 222 agricultural commodities have been notified.
- These include fruits, Vegetables, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetable oils, ghee, spices, honey etc.
- While framing the standards, the existing standards in The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Codex Alimentarius Commission, International Organization for Standardization, etc. are considered. Trade Associations, Research Institutions, etc. are also consulted. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- While the certification scheme is **essentially voluntary,** Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sale) Regulations 2011 have prescribed **mandatory** certification under AGMARK for certain products viz. Blended Edible Vegetable Oil, Fat Spread. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In the case of Til Oil, Carbia Callosa, Honey dew, Tea and Ghee FSSAI has prescribed few conditional restrictions.

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36. (c)

Explanation:

- Price elasticity of demand is defined as the percentage change in demand for the good divided by the percentage change in its price. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Price elasticity of supply is the percentage change in quantity supplied due to a one percent change in the market price of the good. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Price elasticity of demand is a measurement of the change in consumption of a product in relation to a change in its price.
- A good is perfectly elastic if the price elasticity is infinite (if demand changes substantially even with minimal price change).
- If price elasticity is greater than 1, the good is elastic; if less than 1, it is inelastic.
- If a good's price elasticity is 0 (no amount of price change produces a change in demand), it is perfectly inelastic.
- If price elasticity is exactly 1 (price change leads to an equal percentage change in demand), it is known as unitary elasticity.
- The availability of a substitute for a product affects its elasticity. If there are no good substitutes and the product is necessary, demand won't change when the price goes up, making it inelastic.

37. (c)

Explanation:

- **Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as self-employed.** More than half the workforce in India belongs to this category. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- Casual wage labourers; they account for 33 per cent of India's workforce. **Such labourers are casually engaged and in return, get a remuneration for the work done. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **When a worker is engaged by someone or an enterprise and paid his or her wages on a regular basis, they are known as regular salaried employees. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- Casual wage work is the second major source for both men and women, more so for the latter (37 per cent).
- When it comes to regular salaried employment, men are found to be so engaged in greater proportion. They form 18 per cent whereas women form only 8 per cent. One of the reasons could be skill requirement. Since regular salaried jobs require skills and a higher level of literacy, women might not have been engaged to a great extent.

38. (c)

Explanation:

- **Global Burden of Disease (GBD) is an indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease as well as the number of years spent by them in a state of 'disability' owing to the disease. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The GBD study offers a powerful resource to understand the changing health challenges facing people across the world in the 21st century. Led by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), the GBD study is the most comprehensive worldwide observational epidemiological study to date. By tracking progress within and between countries GBD provides an important tool to inform clinicians, researchers, and policy makers, promote accountability, and improve lives worldwide.

39. (d)

Explanation:

Four measures that were initiated to improve the marketing aspect:

- The first step was **regulation of markets** to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions. By and large, this policy benefited farmers as well as consumers.
- Second component is **provision of physical infrastructure** facilities like roads, railways, warehouses, godowns, cold storages and processing units.
- **Cooperative marketing,** in realising fair prices for farmers' products, is the third aspect of government initiative. The success of milk cooperatives in transforming the social and economic landscape of Gujarat and some other parts of the country is testimony to the role of cooperatives.
- However, cooperatives have received a setback during the recent past due to inadequate coverage of farmer members, lack of appropriate link between marketing and processing cooperatives and inefficient financial management.

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- The fourth element is the **policy instruments** like
  - assurance of minimum support prices (MSP) for 24 agricultural products
  - maintenance of buffer stocks of wheat and rice by Food Corporation of India and
  - distribution of food grains and sugar through PDS.
- These instruments are aimed at protecting the income of the farmers and providing foodgrains at a subsidised rate to the poor.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

40. (a)

Explanation:

- The **institutional structure of rural banking** consists of a **set of multiagency institutions, namely, commercial banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), cooperatives and land development banks.**
- Recently, **Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged to fill the gap in the formal credit system** because the formal credit delivery mechanism has not only proven inadequate but has also not been fully integrated into the overall rural social and community development.
- The **SHGs promote thrift in small proportions by a minimum contribution from each member.**
- **From the pooled money, credit is given to the needy members** to be repayable in small instalments at reasonable interest rates. **Such credit provisions are generally referred to as micro-credit programmes. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **It provides collateral free loan with terms decided by the group at the market driven rates. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Such groups work as a collective guarantee system for members who propose to borrow from organised sources.

41. (a)

Explanation:

- **Diversification includes two aspects: one relates to diversification of crop production** and the **other relates to a shift of workforce from agriculture to other allied activities** (livestock, poultry, fisheries etc.) and non-agriculture sector.
- **The need for diversification arises from the fact that there is greater risk in depending exclusively on farming for livelihood. Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- Diversification towards new areas is necessary **not only to reduce the risk from agriculture sector but also to provide productive sustainable livelihood** options to rural people.
- Much of the agricultural employment activities are concentrated in the Kharif season. But during the Rabi season, in areas where there are inadequate irrigation facilities, it becomes difficult to find gainful employment.
- Therefore, expansion into other sectors is essential to provide **supplementary gainful employment** and in realising higher levels of income for rural people to overcome poverty and other tribulations.
- As **agriculture is already overcrowded,** a major proportion of the increasing labour force needs to find alternate employment opportunities in other non-farm sectors.
- **In India, the farming community uses the mixed crop-livestock farming system** — cattle, goats, fowl are the widely held species. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- Livestock production provides increased stability in income, food security, transport, fuel and nutrition for the family without disrupting other food-producing activities.

Therefore, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

42. (d)

Explanation:

- **Worker-Population Ratio (WPR) is an indicator which is used for analysing the employment situation in the country. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- This ratio is useful in knowing the proportion of population that is actively contributing to the production of goods and services of a country.
- **If the ratio is higher, it means that the engagement of people is greater. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **If the ratio for a country is medium, or low, it means that a very high proportion of its population is not involved directly in economic activities. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** It is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force who are working or seeking or available for work in the population, in urban areas for persons aged 15 and above.

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43. (c)

Explanation:

- Till the 1970s, consumer organisations were largely engaged in writing articles and holding exhibitions. They formed consumer groups to look into the malpractices in ration shops and overcrowding in the road passenger transport.
- Because of all these efforts, a **major step taken in 1986 by the Indian government** was the enactment of the **Consumer Protection Act 1986.**
- The **new Consumer Protection Act, 2019 came into force on 20th July 2020.**
- It **will empower consumers and help them in protecting their rights through its various notified rules and provisions.**
- The new act will be **swift and less time consuming compared to the older Consumer Protection Act, 1986** in which single-point access to justice was given making it a time-consuming exercise.
- The six consumer rights are defined under the Section 2(9) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. These rights are:
  - the right to be protected
  - the right to be informed
  - the right to be assured
  - the right to be heard
  - the right to seek redressal
  - the right to consumer awareness

Hence, option (c) is correct.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986	PROVISIONS	CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019
No separate regulator	Regulator	Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to be formed
Complaint could be filed in a consumer court where the seller's (defendant) office is located	Consumer court	Complaint can be filed in a consumer court where the complainant resides or works
No provision. Consumer could approach a civil court but not consumer court	Product liability	Consumer can seek compensation for harm caused by a product or service
District: up to ₹20 lakh State: ₹20 lakh to ₹1 cr National: above ₹1 cr	Pecuniary jurisdiction	District: up to ₹1 cr State: ₹1 cr to ₹10 cr National: Above ₹10 cr
No provision	E-commerce	All rules of direct selling extended to e-commerce
No legal provision	Mediation cells	Court can refer settlement through mediation

44. (b)

Explanation:

- The industrial policy that India adopted was **closely related to the trade policy.**
- In the **first seven plans, trade was characterised by an inward-looking trade strategy.**
- Technically, **this strategy is called import substitution.**
- This policy aimed at **replacing or substituting imports with domestic production.**
- In this policy the **government protected the domestic industries from foreign competition.**
- Protection from imports took two forms: **tariffs and quotas.**
- **Tariffs are a tax on imported goods;** they make imported goods more expensive and discourage their use.
- **Quotas specify the quantity of goods which can be imported.**
- **The effect of tariffs and quotas is that they restrict imports and, therefore, protect the domestic firms from foreign competition.**
- The policy of protection is based on the notion that **industries of developing countries are not in a position to compete against the goods produced by more developed economies.**
- It is assumed that if the domestic industries are protected they will learn to compete in the course of time.
- Our planners also feared the possibility of foreign exchange being spent on import of luxury goods if no restrictions were placed on imports.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

45. (a)

Explanation:

- **The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- It is **called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005).**
- Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been **guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

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The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

Therefore, both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

46. (b)

Explanation:

- **When both the parties agree to sell and buy each others commodities, it is known as double coincidence of wants. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.
- **In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.**
- In contrast, in an economy where money is in use which provides the crucial intermediate step, thus, eliminating the need for double coincidence of wants.
- The inconvenience of this led to the use of money. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

47. (b)

Explanation:

- **A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.**
- MNCs set up their offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
- This is done so that the **cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.**
- In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets; where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.
- In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests.
- **The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.**
- **First,** MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.
- **Second,** MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.
- **But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.**

Hence, option (b) is correct.

48. (a)

Explanation:

- Every year, the **government fixes a target for disinvestment of PSUs.**
- **The disinvestment process involves the sale of government stake in public sector enterprises to strategic or financial buyers, either through the sale of shares on stock exchanges or through the sale of shares directly to buyers.**
- **Strategic disinvestment is the transfer of the ownership and control of a public sector entity to some other entity (mostly to a private sector entity). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The proceeds from the disinvestment are used to finance various social and infrastructure projects and to reduce the government's fiscal deficit.
- **In India, the disinvestment process is conducted by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), which comes under the Ministry of Finance. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The primary objective of DIPAM is to manage the government's investments in public sector enterprises and to oversee the disinvestment of government equity in these enterprises.

49. (c)

Explanation:

- "Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET)" items **are dual-use items having potential for both civilian applications as well as weapons of mass destruction. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- India is a signatory to the major multilateral export control regimes, namely, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and Australia Group (AG) and adherent to Nuclear Supply Group (NSG).
- India is also a signatory to international conventions on non-proliferation, namely, Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BWC).

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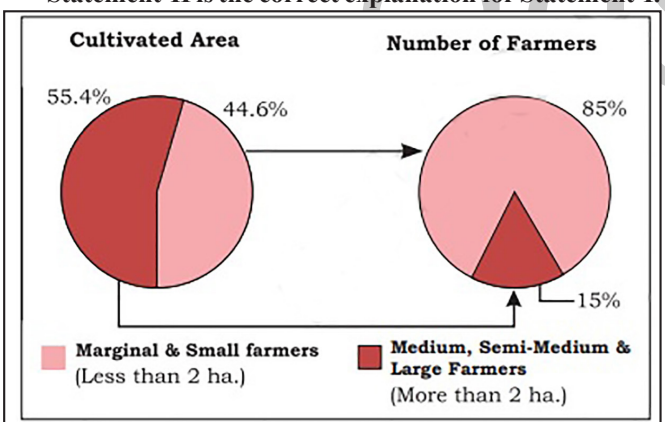
- Accordingly, **the SCOMET control list is aligned to the control lists of the all the multilateral export control regimes and conventions. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Chapter IVA of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 was incorporated by way of amendment in 2010 to regulate brokering, transhipment and export of specified goods, services and technology which have applications as weapons of mass destruction in aligning it with the provisions of The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition Of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005.
- Accordingly, **the Directorate General Foreign Trade (DGFT)** has laid down the policy and procedure for regulating export of such controlled items for items listed in category 1 to 5 and 8 of SCOMET List.

50. (a)

Explanation:

- Subsistence farming is where the farmer cultivates a field that supports their personal or family's needs.
- **More than 80% of farmers in India work on such small parcels of land having area less than 2 hectares. These small parcels of land are 44.6% of total cultivated area.** This makes India one of the largest countries when it comes to subsistence farming. But this percentage is decreasing due to urbanisation and a fall in rural agriculture as well. For now, India is still high on the list of smallholder farming.

Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.



Source: Pocket Book of Agriculture Statistics 2020 and State of Indian Agriculture 2020, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

51. (a)

Explanation:

- **Reforms in Agriculture:** Reforms have not been able to benefit agriculture, where the growth rate has been decelerating.
- **Since 1991, public investment in the agriculture sector,** especially in infrastructure, which includes irrigation, power, roads, market linkages and research and extension (which played a crucial role in the Green Revolution) **has fallen. Hence, statement (I) and (II) are correct and statement (II) is the correct explanation for statement (I).**
- Further, the **partial removal** of **fertilizer subsidy** has led to an **increase** in the **cost of production,** which has severely affected the small and marginal farmers.
- This sector has been experiencing several policy changes such as a **reduction in import duties** on agricultural products, low minimum support price and lifting of **quantitative restrictions** on the imports of agricultural products. These have adversely affected Indian farmers as they now have to face increased international competition.
- Because of export oriented policy strategies in agriculture, there has been a shift from production for the domestic market towards production for the export market focusing on cash crops in lieu of production of food grains. This puts pressure on prices of food grains.

52. (b)

Explanation:

- Human capital represents the **collective knowledge, skills, experiences,** and **abilities** possessed by the workforce of a nation or an organization. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- It is the **human resource** aspect of production that is recognized as a crucial driver of economic growth and development.
- Human capital is not limited to formal education but extends to **on-the-job training, work experience, health,** and other factors that enhance an individual's ability to contribute effectively to the economy. For example, a well-educated workforce with specialized skills tends to be more innovative and productive, which can lead to increased economic output.

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- Investments in human capital, such as education and training programs, play a pivotal role in building a **skilled** and **adaptable workforce.**
- Countries with a strong focus on human capital development often experience higher levels of economic success and competitiveness.
- The concept of human capital has gained prominence in a **knowledge-based global economy.** As automation and technology continue to reshape industries, human capital remains an asset. Workers with advanced problem-solving abilities, creativity, and adaptability are better equipped to thrive in such environments.

53. (c)

Explanation:

- **Alleviating poverty and improving living standards:** Rural development initiatives in India **aim to reduce poverty and enhance the overall quality of life** for rural populations.
- This includes providing access to basic necessities like **food, clean water, healthcare**, and **education.** It also involves generating **employment opportunities** and income sources for rural residents to lift them out of poverty. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainable farming practices:** Agriculture plays a pivotal role in rural India, and rural development efforts emphasize increasing agricultural productivity through **modern techniques, better seeds,** and sustainable farming practices.
- This not only improves food security but also **boosts** the **income** of rural households. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Encouraging rural-to-urban migration for economic growth: Policies** often aim to create economic opportunities in rural areas to reduce the need for migration to urban centres.
- Excessive rural-to-urban migration can **strain urban resources** and lead to overcrowding and unemployment in cities. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Providing access to basic infrastructure and services in rural areas:** Rural development involves building essential infrastructure like **roads, electricity, sanitation facilities,** and healthcare services in rural regions.
- These services **improve** the overall **quality of life, enhance productivity,** and promote economic development in rural areas. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

54. (b)

Explanation:

- Organic farming is a **holistic agricultural** approach that emphasizes **sustainability,** environmental stewardship, and the **use of natural methods** to produce crops and livestock without the reliance on organic manure and fertilizers.
- In organic farming, the primary goal is to work in **harmony with natural ecosystems,** preserving **soil health** and **biodiversity** while minimizing adverse environmental impacts.
- One key principle of organic farming is soil health. Organic farmers use **compost, animal manure, cover cropping,** and **crop rotation** to enhance soil fertility and structure, promoting long-term sustainability.
- They avoid synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, relying instead on natural alternatives like neem-based pesticides and beneficial insects to manage pests.
- Organic farming promotes sustainability, protects soil quality and biodiversity because it uses **natural pest control methods** such as **biological control** and **natural pesticides.**
- It discourages the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and relies on natural methods and **as a result encourages natural methods of weed control such as mulching. Hence, statement (I) and (II) are correct and statement (II) is NOT correct explanation for statement (I).**

55. (c)

Explanation:

- Post the economic reforms of 1991 in India, the **service sector** has experienced remarkable growth, transforming the country's employment landscape significantly.
- The service sector witnessed substantial expansion across various subsectors such as **information technology** (IT), **business process outsourcing** (BPO), **finance, healthcare, education, tourism,** and more.
- This diversification generated a multitude of job opportunities for a wide range of skill sets, from highly specialized IT professionals to hospitality staff.
- Outsourcing and offshoring of services, particularly in IT and BPO, made India a global hub for service-related work.

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- This led to a surge in employment as **multinational companies** established their operations and service centers in India, creating millions of jobs. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The growth of **e-commerce, digital marketing,** and **fintech companies** post-1991 contributed to additional employment opportunities in various roles, including marketing, logistics, and financial services.
- **Social security** benefits in the formal sector employment are designed to provide financial protection and welfare support to employees. These benefits typically include contributions to the **Employees Provident Fund** (EPF) and the **Employees' State Insurance** (ESI) scheme.
- Formal sector employees may also receive gratuity, pension, and insurance benefits as per the **Payment of Gratuity Act** and various other labor laws.
- These social security measures aim to ensure financial stability and healthcare support for employees during and after their employment in the formal sector. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

56. (c)

Explanation:

- **Social infrastructure** refers to the essential facilities and structures that support the well-being, **development,** and quality of life of a society.
- It includes a wide range of public services and amenities, such as **healthcare facilities**, **educational institutions**, **housing, transportation systems,** parks, and cultural centers.
- A robust social infrastructure not only ensures access to basic services but also plays a vital role in enhancing human capital, promoting social equity, and fostering community engagement.
- Investments in social infrastructure are fundamental for the overall development and prosperity of a society.
- **Physical infrastructure** encompasses the **tangible** and **essential assets** that support the functioning and development of a region or a nation.
- It includes transportation networks like **roads, bridges, railways, airports,** and **ports** that facilitate the movement of goods and people.
- Communication infrastructure, like **telecommunications** and the **internet,** plays a critical role in connectivity and economic growth.
- Robust physical infrastructure is vital for economic development, trade, and the overall quality of life, as it underpins various sectors and promotes efficiency and connectivity.
- **Infrastructure,** both **physical** and **social,** is essential for the development of a country. As a support system, it directly **influences** all economic activities by increasing the **productivity** of the factors of production and **improving the quality. Hence, statement (1) and statement (2) are correct.**

57. (d)

Explanation:

- The seminal report —Our Common Future gave the above **definition of sustainable development** as **'meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to satisfy their aspirations for a better life'. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Meeting the needs of all requires redistributing resources and is hence a moral issue.
- **Edward Barbier** defined sustainable development as one which is directly concerned with increasing the material standard of living of the poor at the grass root level — this can be quantitatively measured in terms of increased income, real income, educational services, health care, sanitation, water supply etc.
- In more specific terms, sustainable development aims at **decreasing** the **absolute poverty** of the **poor** by providing lasting and secure livelihoods that minimize resource depletion.
- Sustainable development is, in this sense, a development that meets the basic needs of all, particularly the poor majority, for employment, food, energy, water, housing, and ensures growth of agriculture, manufacturing, power and services to meet these needs.

58. (c)

Explanation:

Some key differences in the development trajectories of China and India:

- **Development Pattern:** China has indeed followed a **classical development pattern** characterized by a gradual shift from agriculture to manufacturing and then to services.
- This shift has been a major driver of China's rapid economic growth over the past few decades. In contrast,

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India's development pattern has been somewhat different, with a larger share of the population remaining in agriculture and a slower transition to manufacturing and services.

- India's shift has been **directly** from **agriculture to service** sector. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Structural Reforms:** China initiated structural reforms, particularly in the late 1970s with **Deng Xiaoping's** policies, which **opened** its economy to **market forces** and **foreign investment.** These reforms were proactive and self-driven.
- In contrast, **India** faced **economic crises** in the early **1990**s and was forced to introduce economic reforms, including liberalization and globalization, under pressure from external factors like a balance of payments crisis. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Industrial Sector Growth:** China's industrial sector has indeed maintained a high growth rate, driven by its **manufacturing prowess** and **export-oriented approach.** China has become a global manufacturing hub. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- India's industrial sector, while growing, has faced challenges such as regulatory hurdles, infrastructure deficits, and a complex tax system, which have impacted its growth rate in comparison to China.
- These differences in development trajectories and strategies have led to varying economic outcomes for China and India, with China experiencing more rapid industrialization and economic growth in recent decades.

59. (a)

Explanation:

Representation of the People Act 1951:

- It regulates the conduct of elections. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It specifies the **qualifications** and **disqualifications** for membership of the houses.
- It provides provisions to curb corrupt practices and other offences.
- It lays down the **procedure** for **settling doubts** and **disputes** arising out of elections.
- As per **Section 33(7)** of the RPA (Representation of the People Act), 1951, **one candidate can contest from a maximum of two constituencies.**
- More constituencies were allowed until 1996 when the RPA was amended to set the cap at two constituencies. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Section 123** of the Act: It defines **'corrupt practices'** to include bribery, undue influence, false information, and promotion or attempted promotion of "feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language" by a candidate for the furtherance of his prospects in the election.
- Recently, the Supreme Court (SC) held that providing false information about electoral candidate's qualification is not a corrupt practice under RPA (Representation of People's Act) Act 1951.
- **The SC observed that no one in India votes for a candidate based on their educational qualifications. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

60. (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, **the Supreme Court (SC) has rejected a "Sealed Cover" suggestion from the Government pertaining to the Adani-Hindenburg issue.**
- Sealed Cover Jurisprudence (SCJ) is a **legal concept** that **refers to the practice of presenting sensitive or confidential information to a court or tribunal in a sealed envelope or cover,** to be opened and reviewed only by the judge or judges in charge of the case.
- Even though there is **no specific law** to **define** the **idea of sealed cover,** the SC derives its power to use it from Rule 7 of order XIII of the Supreme Court Rules 2013 and Section 123 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. **Hence, statement (II) is NOT correct.**

Issues Related to Sealed Cover Jurisprudence:

- **Lack of Transparency:** Sealed cover jurisprudence can limit transparency and accountability in the legal process, as the evidence or arguments presented in the sealed cover are not available to the public or other parties. It stands against the idea of an open court, where decisions can be subjected to public scrutiny. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- **Disparate Access:** The use of sealed cover jurisprudence can create an unequal playing field, as the parties who have access to the information in the sealed cover may have an advantage over those who do not.

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- **Limited Opportunity to Respond:** The parties who are not privy to the information in the sealed cover may not have the opportunity to respond to or challenge the evidence or arguments presented in it, which can undermine their ability to present their case effectively.

61. (b)

Explanation:

- The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** (NCST) is a constitutional body under **Article 338A** that works to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes in India. It seeks to offer the ST community protection from discrimination and exploitation, as well as providing facilities to uplift the SC community. It is a constitutional body, but the constitution has not specified its strength. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Their conditions of service and tenure of office are also determined by the President. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The commission, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court to try a suit. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- **Key functions:**
  - **Safeguarding Rights:** The NCST works to ensure that the rights and safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes under the Indian Constitution are effectively implemented. This includes protection against social discrimination, untouchability, and other forms of oppression.
  - **Investigation and Inquiry:** The commission has the authority to investigate and inquire into specific complaints and matters related to deprivation of rights and safeguards of Scheduled Tribes. It can summon witnesses, examine evidence, and submit reports on its findings.
  - **Monitoring Government Programs:** The NCST monitors the implementation of various government programs and schemes aimed at the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes.
  - **Recommendations and Reports:** The commission submits annual and special reports to the President of India on the measures taken for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and on the functioning of constitutional provisions relating to their protection.

62. (a)

Explanation:

- Announced in the Union Budget 2022-23 (to 2025-26) for development of villages on the **northern border.** Its objective is to **improve** the **quality of life of people** living in identified border villages. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It will cover the border areas of **Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Ladakh.**
- The programme includes both components of **Central Sector Schemes** as well as **Centrally Sponsored Schemes** in the identified focused areas of intervention for creation of opportunities for livelihood generation through promotion of tourism & cultural heritage, skill development & entrepreneurship and development of cooperative societies including agriculture/horticulture, cultivation of medicinal plants/herbs etc.
- The interventions also include providing road connectivity to unconnected villages, housing & village infrastructure, energy including renewable energy, television & telecom connectivity.
- It is under the **Ministry of Home Affairs. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It intends for development of growth centres on **'hub and spoke model'** through promotion of social entrepreneurship, empowerment of youth and women through skill development and entrepreneurship.
- It targets leveraging the tourism potential through promotion of local, cultural, traditional knowledge and heritage.
- It aims to develop sustainable eco-agri businesses on the concept of 'one village-one product' through community-based organisations, cooperatives, NGOs.

63. (b)

Explanation:

Countries with international borders to Egypt are the occupied **Palestinian territory** of the **Gaza Strip, Israel, Libya,** and **Sudan.** Egypt shares maritime borders with Cyprus, Greece, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

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64. (b)

Explanation:

- India and Pakistan signed the **Indus Water Treaty in 1960** after nine years of negotiations, with the **World Bank** being a signatory to the pact. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two sides on the use of the water of the Indus River and its five tributaries Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum, and Chenab.
- The treaty prescribed how water from the six rivers of the Indus River System would be shared between India and Pakistan.
- **Pakistan** got control over the three **western rivers,** which are: **Indus, Chenab and Jhelum** while **India** got control over the three **eastern rivers,** which are: **Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- According to the treaty, India can use the water from the western rivers for domestic, non-consumptive needs such as **storage, irrigation,** and the **generation of electricity. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The treaty gives **India 20%** of the water from the Indus River System and the rest **80%** to **Pakistan.**
- A **Permanent Indus Commission** was set up by the United Nations for resolving any disputes that may arise in water sharing, with a mechanism for arbitration to resolve conflicts amicably.

65. (b)

Explanation:

- The **earthquake** of magnitude 7.7 on the Richter scale hit Turkey and Syria on 6 Feb 2023 followed by a series of aftershocks causing huge devastation, major loss of lives and damage to infrastructure in the two countries.
- India has also sent a transport aircraft with medical supplies to Syria under **"Operation Dost".**
- The **Syrian civil war** is an ongoing multi-sided civil war in Syria fought between the Syrian Arab Republic led by Syrian president Bashar –al Assad (supported by domestic and foreign allies) and various domestic and foreign forces that oppose both the Syrian government and each other, in varying combinations.
- The conflict has left half a million people dead, devastated cities and drawn in other countries**.** Unemployment, corruption and a lack of political freedom have perished the hopes and aspirations of millions who are bearing the brunt of this civil war. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

66. (a)

Explanation:

Primary Sector:

- In Primary sector of economy, activities are undertaken by **directly using natural resources**. **Agriculture, Mining, Fishing, Forestry, Dairy** etc. are some examples of this sector. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

Secondary Sector:

- It includes the industries where finished products are made from natural materials produced in the primary sector. **Industrial production, cotton fabric, sugar cane production etc.** activities come under this sector.
- Hence, it's the part of a country's economy that **manufactures goods, rather than producing raw materials.**
- Since this sector is associated with different kinds of industries, it is also called **industrial sector.**
- **Examples of manufacturing sector:**
  - Small **workshops producing pots, artisan production.**
  - **Mills producing textiles,**
  - **Factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic, car.**
  - **Food production** such as brewing plants, and food processing.
  - **Oil refinery.**

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Tertiary Sector/Service Sector:

- This sector's activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. By itself, economic activities in tertiary sector do not produce a goods but they are an aid or a support for the production.
- Goods transported by trucks or **trains, banking, insurance, finance etc.** come under the sector. It provides the value addition to a product same as secondary sector.
- **Structural Design Engineering** is a part of the tertiary sector.

67. (a)

Explanation:

Disguised Unemployment:

- It is a phenomenon wherein more people are employed than needed.
- It is primarily traced in the agricultural and the unorganised sectors of India. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

Seasonal Unemployment:

- It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year.
- Agricultural labourers in India rarely have work throughout the year.

Structural Unemployment:

- It is a category of unemployment arising from the mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market.
- Many people in India do not get job due to lack of requisite skills and due to poor education level, it becomes difficult to train them.

Frictional Unemployment:

- Frictional Unemployment, also called Search Unemployment, refers to the time lag between the jobs when an individual is searching for a new job or is switching between the jobs.
- It is often considered voluntary unemployment because it is not caused due to the shortage of jobs, but in fact, the **workers themselves quit their jobs in search of better opportunities.**

68. (c)

Explanation:

- The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The Tendulkar Committee (2009)** suggested several changes to the way poverty was measured, earlier it was estimated according to Lakdawala Expert Group (1993):
  - It recommended incorporation of **private expenditure on health** and **education** while estimating poverty.
  - It validated the poverty lines by checking the adequacy of actual private consumption expenditure per capita near the poverty line on **food,** education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes respectively.
  - Instead of monthly household consumption, consumption expenditure was broken up into per person per day consumption, resulting in the figure of Rs 32 and Rs 26 a day for urban and rural areas.
  - The **national poverty line for 2011-12** was estimated at **Rs. 816 per capita per month** for **rural areas** and **Rs. 1,000 per capita per month** for **urban areas**. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Rangarajan Committee (2014):** Due to widespread criticism of Tendulkar Committee approach as well as due to changing times and aspirations of people of India, Rangarajan Committee was set up in 2012.
- Monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 972 in rural areas and Rs. 1407 in urban areas is recommended as the poverty line at all India level. The government did not take a call on the report of the Rangarajan Committee.

69. (c)

Explanation:

- India has become **self-sufficient in foodgrains** during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country. The availability of foodgrains (even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise) at the country. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the **Food Corporation of India** (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crops. This price is called **Minimum Support Price** (MSP). The MSP is declared by the government every year **before** the **sowing season** to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased foodgrains are stored in granaries.

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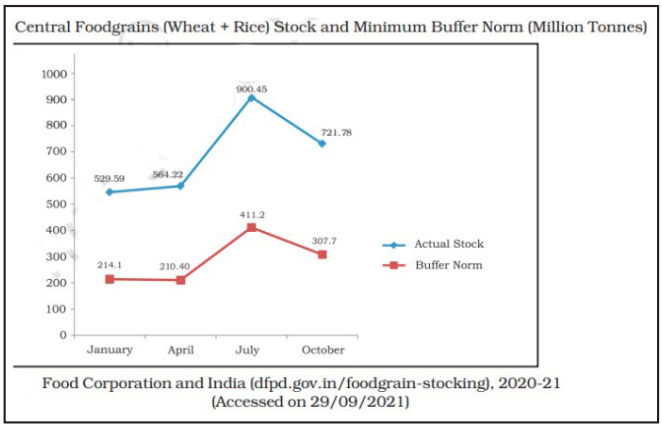


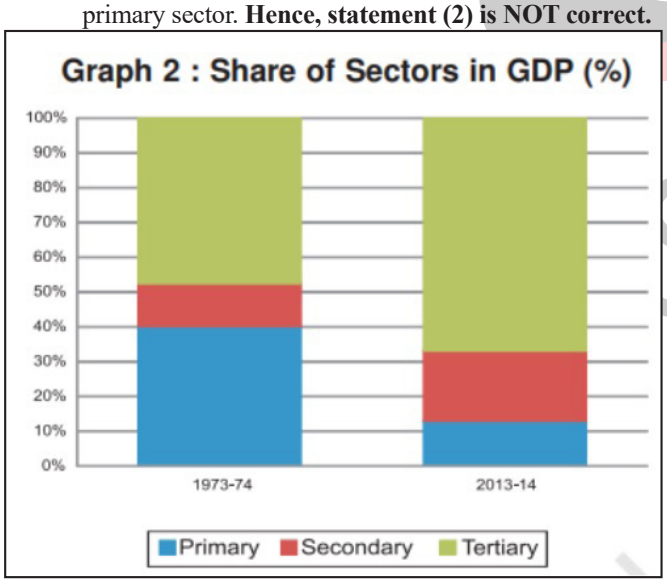
Food Corporation and India (dfpd.gov.in/foodgrain-stocking), 2020-21 (Accessed on 29/09/2021)

- According to data given in fig. above India has buffer stock of food grain more than stocking norms. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

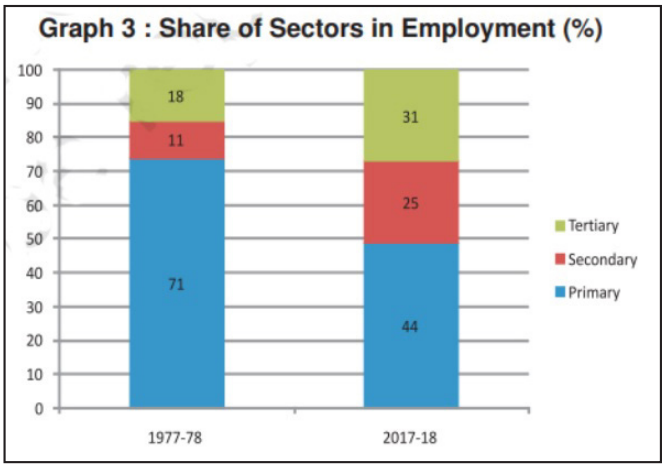
70. (d)

Explanation:

- Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has **increased the most in the tertiary sector.** As a result, in the year 2013-14, **the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India** replacing the primary sector. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**



- A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now despite a decline in its GDP contribution. The Primary sector is struggling with **disguised unemployment.**



- From Graph 3 is clearly visible that the share of employment generation in the tertiary sector has increased. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The share of secondary sector in employment generation has increased as shown in Graph 3. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

71. (c)

Explanation:

- Opportunity cost refers to the concept in economics that represents the value of the next best alternative that must be foregone when a decision is made to allocate resources (such as time, money, or effort) toward one option rather than another. In other words, **it quantifies the cost of forgoing the next most desirable alternative when making a choice.** Opportunity cost highlights the trade-offs inherent in decision-making and is a crucial concept in understanding the allocation of resources in various economic and personal situations. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- For Example: Suppose an economy can produce corn or cotton. Then, if scarce resources are used in the production of corn, less resources are available for the production of cotton and vice versa. Therefore, if we want to have more of one of the goods, we will have less of the other goods. Thus, there is always a cost of having a little more of one good in terms of the amount of the other good that has to be forgone. This is known as the opportunity cost of an additional unit of the goods.

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72. (d)

Explanation:

These factors collectively determine the demand for goods and services in microeconomics:

- **Price of the Good:** According to the **law of demand,** all else being equal, as the price of a good or service decreases, the quantity demanded increases, and vice versa.
- **Income: Normal goods** are those for which demand increases as consumer income rises, while **inferior goods** are those for which demand increases as consumer income falls.
- **Price of Related Goods:**
  - **Substitutes:** The demand for a good can be influenced by the price of its substitutes. When the price of a substitute rises, the demand for the original good may increase.
  - **Complements:** Complementary goods are often consumed together. When the price of one complementary good rises, the demand for the other may decrease.
- **Tastes and Preferences:** If a good becomes more fashionable or desirable, its demand may increase.
- **Consumer Expectations:** Consumer expectations about future prices, income changes, or other economic factors can influence current demand.
- **Population and Demographics:** A growing population can lead to increased demand for many products.
- **Government Policies and Regulations:** Government interventions, such as taxes, subsidies, and regulations, can impact the demand for certain goods and services. For instance, a subsidy on electric vehicles may increase their demand. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

73. (c)

Explanation:

- FTP 2023 sets a **$2 trillion target** for exports of goods and services by 2030 with a shift from incentives to remission and entitlement-based regime. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- An **amnesty scheme** for **one-time settlement** of default in export obligation, a push towards e-commerce exports, and incentives to exports that are paid for by rupee. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Schemes of duty exemption such as advance authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) will continue. Four **new towns of export excellence**- Faridabad for apparel, Moradabad for handicrafts, Mirzapur for handmade carpets and Varanasi for handloom and handicraft have been declared. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Green technology products** and will be now eligible for **reduced export obligation** requirement under the **Export Promotion Capital Goods** (EPCG) scheme.
- **Policy for export** of dual use items under Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) has been consolidated at one place in the trade policy. There will be focus on simplifying policies to facilitate export of dual use high-end goods/technology such as UAV/ drones, cryogenic tanks, certain chemicals etc.
- The FTP benefits are extended for rupee realizations through special **Vostro accounts**. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

74. (a)

Explanation:

- Jupiter is the fifth planet from our Sun and is, by far, the **largest planet** in the solar system – more than **twice as massive** as all the other planets combined. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- With four large moons and many smaller moons, Jupiter forms a kind of miniature solar system. Jupiter has 80 moons.
- Jupiter's four largest moons – **Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto** – were first observed by the astronomer Galileo Galilei in 1610 using an early version of the telescope.
- Jupiter's appearance is a tapestry of colorful cloud bands and spots. The top cloud is probably made of **ammonia ice,** while the middle layer is likely made of ammonium hydrosulfide crystals. **The innermost layer may be made of water ice and vapor. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **European Space Agency's** Jupiter Icy Moons Explorer, **JUICE,** will make detailed observations of the giant gas planet and its three large ocean-bearing moons – Ganymede, Callisto and Europa – with a suite of remote sensing, geophysical and in situ instruments.

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- The mission will characterize these moons as both planetary objects and possible habitats, explore Jupiter's complex environment in depth, and study the wider Jupiter system as an archetype for gas giants across the Universe. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

75. (b)

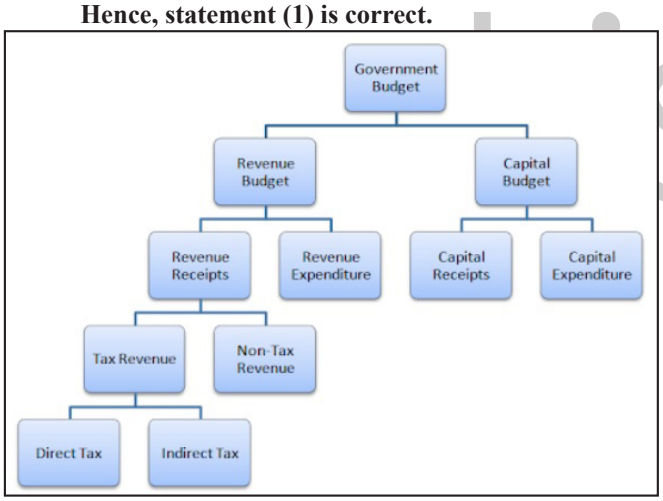
Explanation:

- **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India)** Scheme was formulated by **the Union Ministry of Heavy Industries in 2015** to promote adoption of electric / hybrid vehicles in the country. At present, Phase-II of the scheme (FAME II) is being implemented for a period of five years from April 1, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹10,000 crore. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Total expected Fuel saved due to electrification is about 50 million Litres, Fuel saving per day is about 52,700 In Litres, **Carbon dioxide reduction per day is about 1.3 Lakh Kg and total Carbon dioxide reduction is about 129 million Kg. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

76. (a)

Explanation:

- **Capital expenditures** are expenditures of the government which **result in creation of physical or financial assets or reduction in financial liabilities. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**



- This **includes expenditure on the acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances** by the central government to state and union territory governments, PSUs and other parties.
- **Revenue Expenditure is expenditure incurred for purposes other than the creation of physical or financial assets** of the central government.
- It relates to those expenses incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services**, interest payments on debt incurred by the government,** and grants given to state governments and other parties. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

77. (a)

Explanation:

- **Revenue Deficit:** It refers to the excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
- **Revenue Deficit = Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts**
- **Primary Deficit:** Primary deficit equals **fiscal deficit minus interest payments.** This indicates the gap between the government's expenditure requirements and its receipts, **not taking into account the expenditure incurred on interest payment**s on loans taken during the previous years.
- **Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit – Interest payments**
- **Effective Revenue Deficit:** It is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The concept of effective revenue deficit has been suggested by the **Rangarajan Committee** on Public Expenditure. Narasimham committee is related to financial sector reforms. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

78. (c)

Explanation:

A change in the tax regime of a country **can potentially result in all three of the mentioned outcomes:**

- **Increase in disposable incomes at each level:** If the tax regime is altered to reduce tax rates or provide tax credits, it can lead to an increase in disposable incomes for individuals and businesses.
- **Increase in consumption:** When people have more disposable income due to reduced taxes, they are likely to increase their consumption. This is because they have more money available to spend on goods and services.
- **Increase in output in the economy:** Higher consumption, driven by increased disposable incomes, can boost demand for goods and services. In response

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to increased demand, businesses may increase their production and output to meet this demand. This, in turn, can lead to an increase in the overall output or GDP of the economy.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

79. (b)

Explanation:

- **Ricardian equivalence is an economic theory** that suggests that when the **government reduces taxes and increases its deficit spending,** individuals may **respond by saving the extra disposable income** rather than increasing their consumption.
- This theory is based on the idea that individuals anticipate that the government will need to raise taxes in the future to pay off the increased debt, so they save the tax cuts to prepare for those future tax increases.
- It is called equivalence because it argues that **taxation and borrowing are equivalent means of financing expenditure.**
- When the government increases spending by borrowing today, which will be repaid by taxes in the future, **it will have the same impact on the economy** as an increase in government expenditure that is financed by a tax increase today.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

80. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Real Exchange Rate (RER)** is a measure of the relative purchasing power of different currencies. When the **RER becomes equal to one,** it means that the currencies of various countries have adjusted in such a way that they have equal purchasing power. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In other words**, goods and services would have the same real cost in different countries,** and there would be no advantage in buying from one country over another solely based on currency exchange rates.
- The **RER reflects the relative prices of goods** and services between two countries, taking into account differences in inflation rates.
- A lower RER suggests that a country's goods and services are relatively cheaper for foreign buyers, making its exports more competitive.
- Conversely, a **higher RER indicates that a country's goods and services** are relatively more expensive for foreign buyers. **Therefore, the RER is used as a measure of a country's international competitiveness** in trade. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

81. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Balance of Payments (BoP) records the transactions in goods, services and assets between residents of a country with the rest of the world** for a specified time period typically a year. There are two main accounts in the BoP — **the current account and the capital account.**
- In the Balance of Payments (BoP), the **Capital account** primarily records capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets. **Sales of assets, such as foreign direct investment (FDI) or portfolio investment, are typically recorded in the financial account,** not the Current account. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Transfer payments are receipts that the residents of a country receive for free. **Transfer payments** in the current account of the BoP **represent unrequited receipts received by residents of a country.** These payments do not require any economic activity in exchange and can include items like foreign aid, remittances from overseas workers, and gifts. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **The balance of trade** is a component of the current account and represents the **difference between the value of a country's exports and imports of goods.** If exports exceed imports, it's a trade surplus, and if imports exceed exports, it's a trade deficit. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

82. (c)

Explanation:

- **International economic transactions are called autonomous when transactions are made due to some reason other than to bridge the gap in the balance of payments, that is, when they are independent of the state of BoP.** One reason could be to earn profit. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- These items are **called 'above the line' items** in the BoP. The balance of payments is said to be in surplus (deficit) if autonomous receipts are greater (less) than autonomous payments.

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- **Accommodating transactions (termed 'below the line' items),** on the other hand, are determined by the gap in the balance of payments, that is, whether there is a deficit or surplus in the balance of payments.
- In other words, **they are determined by the net consequences of the autonomous transactions. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Since the official reserve transactions are made to bridge the gap in the BoP, they are seen as the accommodating item in the BoP (all others being autonomous).

83. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003** was enacted with the aim of ensuring fiscal discipline, transparency and accountability in government spending.
- The act requires the government to **ensure inter-generational equity and a long term macro-economic stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 contains several provisions regarding fiscal consolidation, including the following:**
  - **Fiscal Deficit Targets:** The act requires the government to reduce its fiscal deficit to a specified target over a period.
  - **Elimination of Revenue Deficit:** The act requires the government to eliminate its revenue deficit, which is the excess of government's total expenditure over its total revenue. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - **Medium-term Fiscal Strategy:** The act requires the government to formulate and implement a medium-term fiscal strategy, which outlines the government's plans for reducing its fiscal deficit over a period of three years. It does not imposes penalities on government for non-compliance with the provision of the act. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

84. (d)

Explanation:

- **GDP measures the total economic output of a country, but it doesn't directly reflect the well-being or welfare of its citizens.** GDP growth can occur even if the benefits of that growth are not evenly distributed among the population.
- In other words, an increase in GDP does not guarantee that all citizens are experiencing an improvement in their standard of living. Factors such as income inequality, access to education, healthcare, and other social services, as well as the **distribution of wealth,** also play a crucial role in determining the welfare of citizens. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **GDP of a country is not always spread evenly across various economic domains.** GDP is the sum of all economic activities within a country, including various sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and more.
- However, the **distribution of economic activity across these sectors can vary widely from one country to another.** Some countries may have a higher proportion of their GDP coming from the service sector, while others may rely more on agriculture or manufacturing.
- **Therefore, GDP is not evenly spread across economic domains and can vary significantly from one country to another. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

85. (b)

Explanation:

- The **velocity of circulation of money is a critical concept in macroeconomics.** It refers to the rate at which money is exchanged or spent in an economy within a specific period, typically a year.
- In other words, it measures how quickly money changes hands from one person or entity to another for transactions. **The formula for calculating the velocity of money is:**
  - **Velocity of Money (V) = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) / Money Supply (M)**
- GDP represents the total value of all goods and services produced in an economy.
- Money Supply (M) includes the total amount of money in circulation, including currency, demand deposits, and other liquid assets.
- A higher velocity of money indicates that the same unit of money is being used for multiple transactions, which is often associated with a more efficient and active economy.
- Conversely, a **lower velocity of money suggests that money is being hoarded** or not used as frequently for transactions, which can indicate economic stagnation. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

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86. (b)

Explantion:

- In the bond market, there is an **inverse relationship between the demand for bonds and their interest rates.** When the demand for bonds increases, more investors are looking to buy bonds, which drives up their prices.
- **When bond prices rise, their yields (interest rates) fall.** This is because the fixed interest payments on bonds become a smaller percentage of the higher bond price. So, when demand for bonds increases, their interest rates decline. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **price of a bond and its interest rate (yield) are inversely related.** When market interest rates rise, newly issued bonds offer higher yields to attract investors.
- As a result, the prices of existing bonds with lower fixed interest rates become less attractive, so their prices tend to fall to make them competitive with the new higher-yield bonds.
- Conversely, **when market interest rates decline,** existing bonds with higher fixed interest rates **become more attractive, leading to an increase in their prices.** Therefore, there is an inverse relationship between bond prices and market interest rates. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

87. (c)

Explanation:

- **Sterilisation is a monetary policy** tool **used by central banks, including the Reserve Bank of India** (RBI), to **offset the impact of foreign exchange interventions** on the domestic money supply.
- It **typically involves buying or selling foreign currency to influence the exchange rate while simultaneously conducting offsetting transactions** in the domestic money market to keep the money supply stable.
- When there is an **inflow of foreign exchange reserves into the Indian economy,** the RBI may conduct sterilisation operations to prevent excessive money supply growth caused by the inflow of foreign currency. This is done to maintain control over domestic interest rates and inflation. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

88. (b)

Explanation:

- An **appreciation of a country's currency** means **that its currency has strengthened in value relative to other currencies.** When a currency appreciates, it **makes imports cheaper** because you can buy more foreign currency with each unit of the domestic currency.
- As a result, the **cost of importing goods and services decreases.** Therefore, an appreciation of a currency tends to lower the import bill of a country, not raise it. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- When the **prices of domestic products (goods and services) fall, they become more competitive** in international markets. **Foreign buyers are more likely to purchase these cheaper domestic products, leading to an increase in exports.**
- This relationship between lower domestic prices and increased exports is a fundamental concept in international trade. It can help a country expand its export market and improve its trade balance. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

89. (b)

Explanation:

- **Perfect competition** is characterized by **a large number of firms, not just a few.** In a perfectly competitive market, there are many small firms, each of which has a negligible market share.
- This ensures that no single firm has the power to influence market prices, and all firms are price takers, meaning they accept the market price as given. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In a **perfectly competitive market, all firms produce and sell identical or homogeneous products.** This means that consumers perceive no difference between the products offered by different firms in terms of quality, features, or branding.
- As a result, **consumers make purchasing decisions solely based on price, and firms have no ability to differentiate their products.** This is a key characteristic of perfect competition. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **In a perfectly competitive market, there are no barriers to entry or exit. New firms can easily enter the market if they wish to, and existing firms can exit the market if they find it unprofitable. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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90. (d)

Explanation:

- Recently, a team of researchers have published a study titled- "Dust as a Solar Shield", proposing that launching **Moon Dust into the stratosphere can slow down Global-Warming.**
- They proposed the **regular transport of moon dust to a gravity point (Lagrange Point) between Earth and Sun to temper the ravages of global warming.**
- **They called it Solar Radiation Management (SRM) or Stratospheric Aerosol Injection, because by spraying aerosols in the stratosphere, it controls the Radiation of Sunlight reaching the Earth. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Ideas for filtering solar radiation to keep Earth from overheating have been kicking around for decades, ranging from giant space-based screens to churning out reflective white clouds.
- **Efficacy:** Blocking 1 or 2% of the Sun's rays is all it would take to lower Earth's surface by a degree or two Celsius - roughly the amount it has warmed over the last century.
- **Consequences of this Technique:** Spraying dust in the Stratosphere may cool summer but can lead to widespread Drought across the earth, sending crop yields plummeting, leading to disease and starvation.

91. (c)

Explanation:

- **ChatGPT is a variant of GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer)** which is a large-scale neural network-based language model developed by OpenAI. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- GPT models are trained on vast amounts of text data to generate human-like text.
- It can generate responses to a wide range of topics, such as answering questions, providing explanations, and engaging in conversations.
- In addition to being able to "admit its mistakes, challenge false premises, and refuse unsuitable requests," the **ChatGPT can also "answer follow-up questions."**
- The chatbot was also trained using Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF).
- **Following are some of its usages:**
  - It can be used in real-world applications such as digital marketing, online content creation, answering customer service queries or as some users have found, even to help debug code**. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - The bot can respond to a large range of questions while imitating human speaking styles.
  - It is being seen as a replacement for basic emails, party planning lists, CVs, and even college essays and homework.

92. (c)

Explanation:

- **The 4th edition** of the joint military exercise, Exercise Dharma Guardian, between India and Japan was conducted in Japan from 17th February to 2nd March 2023. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The exercise is an annual training event with Japan and is crucial and significant **in terms of security challenges** faced by both nations in the backdrop of the current global situation. The exercise will further enhance the level of **defence co-operatio**n between The Indian Army and Japanese Ground Self Defence Forces, furthering the bilateral relations between the two nations. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Other Military Exercises between India and Japan are **JIMEX** (naval), **SHINYUU Maitri** (Air Force) and Exercise **Veer Guardian.**

93. (b)

Explanation:

- The Indian elephant occurs in the central and southern Western Ghats, North-east India, eastern India and northern India and in some parts of southern peninsular India.
- It is included in **Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** and in **Appendix I** of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).**
- Elephants are found in **16 of the 28 states in the country.**
- Project Elephant was launched by the Government of India in the **year 1992** as a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** with following objectives:

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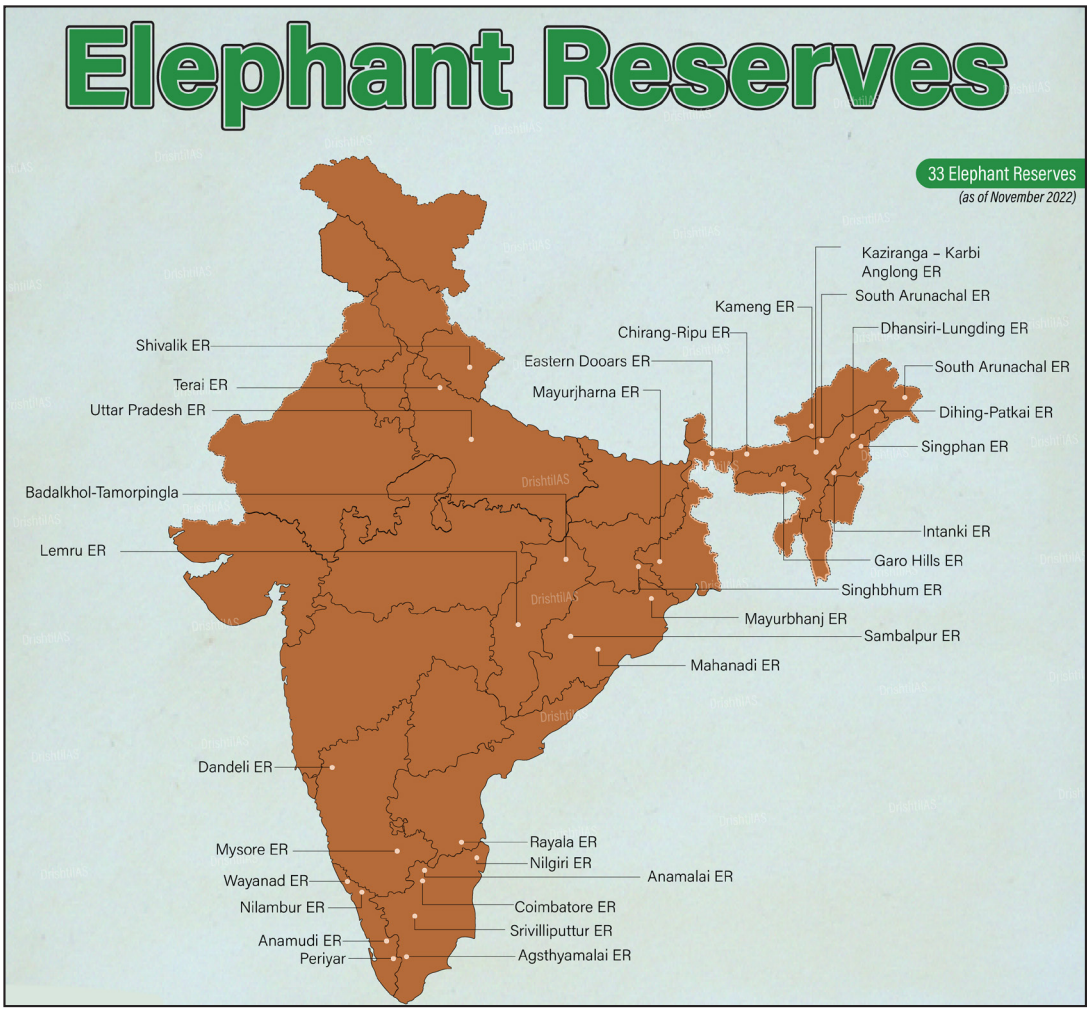
- To protect elephants, their habitat & corridors
- To address issues of man-animal conflict
- Welfare of captive elephants. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

- The **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change** provides financial and technical support to major elephant range states in the country through Project Elephant. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**



94. (b)

Explanation:

Desert	Location	Features
Mojave	North America	❍ The Mojave Desert is an arid region located in the southwestern United States. ❍ Although the desert lies mostly in southeastern California, it also spreads into parts of Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
Simpson	Australia	❍ Simpson Desert, largely uninhabited arid region covering some 55,000 square miles in central Australia. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
Namib	Africa	❍ The Namib Desert extends more than 2,000km from southern Angola through Namibia and into northern South Africa. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

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95. (c)

Explanation:

- **Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)** It is the resistance acquired by any microorganism **(bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasite)** against antimicrobial drugs (such as antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, antimalarials, and anthelmintics) that are used to treat infections. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others.
- Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are sometimes referred to as **"superbugs". Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The WHO has declared AMR as one of the top 10 global health threats.
- **Following are the most common reasons for spread of AMR:**
  - Contamination around pharmaceutical manufacturing sites where untreated waste releases large amounts of active antimicrobials into the environment.
  - Many factors have accelerated the threat of AMR worldwide, including overuse and misuse of medicines in humans, livestock and agriculture, as well as poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

96. (c)

Explanation:

- Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the greatest freedom fighters of India, also called **'Punjab Kesari' and 'Lion of Punjab'.**
- He was **influenced by Swami Dayananda Saraswati and joined the Arya Samaj in Lahore. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- He believed that the **ideals in Hinduism combined with nationalism will lead to the establishment of a secular state.**
- Along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he formed the **Lal-Bal-Pal trio** of extremist leaders.
- He joined the Indian National Congress (INC) and participated in many political agitations in Punjab.
- For his political agitation, he was **deported to Burma without trial in 1907** but returned after a few months because of lack of evidence.
- He **founded the Home Rule League of America in 1917 in New York.** He was also **elected President of the All-India Trade Union Congress.**
- He supported the non-cooperation movement of Gandhi at the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920.
- In 1928, he moved a resolution in the assembly refusing cooperation with the Simon Commission since the Commission had no Indian members.
- He founded several institutions and organizations such as **Hisar Bar Council, Hisar Arya Samaj, Hisar Congress, National DAV Managing Committee.**
- He was the **editor of the Arya Gazette,** which he had founded.
- He **co-founded the Punjab National Bank in 1894.**
- He founded the **Servants of People Society in 1921.**
- **Literary works- The Story of my Deportation, Young India, Unhappy India, Arya Samaj. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

97. (a)

Explanation:

- **Gandhian ideology** is the set of religious and social ideas adopted and developed by Mahatma Gandhi, first during his period in South Africa from 1893 to 1914, and later in India.
- Gandhiji developed these ideologies from various inspirational sources vis Bhagavad Geeta, Jainism, Buddhism, Bible, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Tolstoy, John Ruskin among others.
- **Truth and nonviolence:** They are the twin cardinal principles of Gandhian thoughts.
- **Satyagraha:** Gandhi ji called his overall method of nonviolent action 'Satyagraha'. It means the exercise of the purest soul-force against all injustice, oppression and exploitation. It is a method of securing rights by personal suffering and not inflicting injury on others.
- **Swaraj:** Although the word swaraj means self-rule, Gandhi ji gave it the content of an integral revolution that encompasses all spheres of life.
- For Gandhi ji, swaraj of people meant the sum total of the swaraj (self-rule) of individuals and so he clarified that for him swaraj meant freedom for the meanest of his countrymen.
- **Swadeshi:** The word swadeshi derives from Sanskrit and is a conjunction of two Sanskrit words. 'Swa' means self or own and 'desh' means country. Swadeshi, the adjectival form, means of one's own country, but can be loosely translated in most context as self-sufficiency.

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- The Gandhian technique of mobilising people has been successfully employed by many oppressed societies around the world under the leadership of people like **Martin Luther King** in the United States, **Nelson Mandela** in South Africa, and **Aung San Suu Kyi in Myanmar. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

98. (d)

Explanation:

- On **International Mother Language Day**, **February 21, 2023,** it was revealed that India is losing many of its languages due to modernisation and globalisation, particularly because of the lack of education.
- The theme of 2023 is **"Multilingual education – a necessity to transform education".**
- The UN has designated the period between **2022 and 2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.** Earlier, the United Nations General Assembly had proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL).
- **The Yuelu Proclamation, made by UNESCO at Changsha (China) in 2018,** guides the countries and regions around the world to protect linguistic resources and diversity**.**
- India's Initiatives to Protect Indigenous Languages-
  - **Bhasha Sangam:** The government encourages students to learn and appreciate different languages, including their mother tongues. The program also aims to promote multilingualism and cultural diversity.
  - **Central Institute of Indian Languages:** The government has also established the Central Institute of Indian Languages, which is dedicated to the research and development of Indian languages.
  - **Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT):** Provides publication grants towards the publications of University Level Books in regional languages.
  - **State-level Initiatives:** The **Odisha government** has launched the **"Ama Ghara"** program, which provides education in tribal languages to tribal children. **Namath Basai by Kerala** State Government has proved to be very beneficial in educating children from tribal areas by adopting vernacular languages as medium of instruction.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

99. (c)

Explanation:

- Sarojini Naidu, was an Indian independence activist, poet, and politician.
- She joined the Indian national movement in the wake of partition of Bengal in 1905.
- The British government lauded Sarojini Naidu with the **'Kaisar-i-Hind' Medal for her service during the plague epidemic in India.**
- **First Indian Woman President of INC:** Naidu was elected as the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1925(Kanpur Session).
- **Lead Salt Satyagraha:** In 1930, Naidu led the Salt Satyagraha, a nonviolent protest against the British monopoly on salt production in India. **On May 21, Sarojini Naidu led 2,500 marchers on the Dharasana Salt Works, some 150 miles north of Bombay.**
- **Quit India Movement:** In 1942, Sarojini Naidu was arrested during the "Quit India" movement and was jailed for 21 months with Gandhiji.
- **Second Round Table Conference: She accompanied Gandhiji to London for the inconclusive second session of the Round Table Conference for Indian–British cooperation (1931).**
- **Governor of Uttar Pradesh:** Naidu was appointed as the governor of Uttar Pradesh, becoming the first woman to hold a governor's office in India.
- **Literary works- "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad", "The Golden Threshold (1905)", "The Bird of Time (1912)", "The Broken Wing (1912)". Hence, option (c) is correct.**

100. (a)

Explanation:

- **Union Budget 2023-2024 has allocated nearly Rs 100 crore for the National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE).**
- The government is looking to **enable 100% mechanical desludging of septic tanks and sewers** in all cities and towns.
- **It was launched in 2022 as a Central Sector Scheme. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The scheme is being undertaken **jointly by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- **It aims to eradicate unsafe sewer and septic tank cleaning practices. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Objectives of NAMASTE scheme:**
  - Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
  - Sanitation workers are collectivised into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises.
- **Identification:** NAMASTE envisages identifying the Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs).
- Occupational Training, distribution of PPE Kits to SSWs and assistance for Safety Devices to Sanitation Response Units (SRUs).
- **Extending Health Insurance Scheme Benefits to identified SSWs** and their families under the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).
- **Livelihood Assistance:** The Action Plan will promote mechanization and enterprise development by providing funding support and subsidy.

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